The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3681. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE

Lee's Army Massed on the Old Antietam Battle-Ground.

A Collision Probable at Any Moment.

A Brisk Artillery and Cavalry Fight Yesterday Morning.

WILLIAMSPORT IN OUR POSSESSION.

Both Sides of the River There Held by Our Forces.

Gen. Naglee with a Portion of Gen. Foster's Army in Command at Harper's Ferry.

Over 10,000 Rebel Wounded in Our Possession, Beside those Captured by Our Cavalry.

THE POTOMAC VERY HIGH

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, July 19, 1863.

The historic stream of Antietam has again been spanned by the echoes of cannon. A vigorous artillery and cavalry fight took place this morning over its waters, preparatory to the great expected conflict. The cavalry and artillery of BUFORD, aided by that of KILPATRICK on the left flank of the enemy, dislodged him last evening from the village of Benevola, on the road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown, driving him two miles beyond Beaver Creek. This morning the sharp skirmishing continued with equal success, until the enemy rested on strong positions near Funkstown. The artillery were then replaced by fresh batteries.

To detail the positions and locality of the corps would at this moment be improper. It is thought that the enemy will make a vigorous stand. To cross a portion of their forces would enable our army to attack with ease their rear, and they will probably resist, taking the chances of victory or disorganization.

The following are names of killed and wounded in the skirmishes of last night and this morning:

KILLED.

Silas H. White, 8th New-York cavalry.
Walter O. Kennedy, 3d Indiana cavalry.
John Slater, 8th New-York cavalry.
Geo. Townsend, 8th New-York cavalry.
George Pierson, 8th New-York cavalry.
Corp. Oliver, 8th New-York cavalry.

WOUNDED.

Henry M. Whitney, 1st U. S. cavalry—foot.
Sergt. John Larkin, 6th New-York—thigh.
Rudolph Crommelin, 2d U. S.—mouth.
August Folier, 12th Illinois—face.
Benjamin Spriggle, 17th Pennsylvania—foot.
G. W. Casler, 1st United States—foot.
J. G. Dusold, 8th Illinois—seriously.
William Allen, 8th Illinois—slightly.
J. E. Ayres, 8th New-York—slightly.
John Sherwood, 5th United States—face.
E. A. Miner, 8th New-York—slightly.
Josiah Daley, 3d Indiana—thigh.
Thomas Strouse, 8th New-York—leg.
William H. Decker, 8th New-York—thigh.
William W. Davis, 12th Illinois—hip.
Marcus M. Rice, 1st Vermont—slightly.
John Burkard, 2d United States—head.
Hy. Williams, 2d United States—head.
M. Marks, 2d United States—knee.
Capt. V. S. Smith, 8th New-York—slightly.
Rudolph Kremmeling, 2d United States—mouth.
Patrick Harman, 2d United States artillery.
Sam. McCann, 1st United States cavalry—hand.
W. V. Marfield, 2d U. S. cavalry—side and arm.
Captain Low, 1st U. S. cavalry—slightly.
Lieutenant Trimble, 1st U. S. cavalry—slightly.
Lieutenant Jerome, Signal Corps—very slightly.

To these may be added:

Mr. Paul, Correspondent of *The Times*, wounded very slightly.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10—10:20 P. M.

Citizens residing near Edwards' Ferry and Conrad's Ferry, report the Potomac to have risen six feet at those points. Those competent to judge say it will take five or six days for the river to regain its usual level, even if no more rain should fall.

A telegram received here to-day from Medical Inspector VOLLUM, at Gettysburgh, states that the number of rebel wounded thus far known to be in our hands is *over ten thousand*, not including those wounded captured by our cavalry.

Six thousand of our wounded have already been sent to northern hospitals. Dr. SMITH, Acting Assistant Surgeon-General, this morning sent large supplies of necessaries and comforts to Frederick for the use of our wounded. Surgeon-General QUACKENBUSH, of New-York, accompanied by A. S. LATHAM, of Albany, left here this morning for the battle-field, to look after the New-York wounded. An officer just returned from the army reports that our forces occupy Williamsport, and hold the opposite bank of the river. The rebels occupy the old Antietam battle-ground, A battle there is imminent.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

From letters recently received here, it appears that, on Friday last, it was ascertained by Gen. MEADE that Gen. STUART was preparing to make one of his customary raids on our rear, to cut off our trains and prevent communication with Westminster, Baltimore and Washington.

Gen. GREGG, with his cavalry division, was ordered to advance from our extreme right and intercept him. Taking two brigades and a battery, he proceeded to accomplish his mission, and met STUART about two miles from our lines, already on his way to execute his design.

Gen. GREGG charged the rebels and was at first repulsed. He rallied his men and charged again and routed STUART's force, who left his dead and wounded on the ground in their hasty retreat. Among the killed were two rebel Majors. Our loss was from 30 to 40 killed and 110 wounded. Artillery was used on both sides.

Another letter from headquarters says that Gen. MEADE's movements are very energetic, and he may decide to cross the river in pursuit of the rebels should they escape from this side.

The rebels have sent over the river cattle, horses, wagons with plunder, etc.

It is represented that some Union prisoners have been placed in charge of Gen. IMBODEN, and sent up the river, to cross probably at Hancock.

Early on the morning of the 8th inst., two gentlemen from Pleasant Valley, near Harper's Ferry, arrived at Frederick, and reported that the rebels had been busily employed in carrying over the river the grain and other articles left there in the hasty evacuation of that point a few days ago.

The rebels afterward visited the farm-houses in Pleasant Valley, to procure horses and search the premises of citizens; but on learning that a body of our troops were approaching, they hastily decamped.

The rebel spy RICHARDSON, recently executed by hanging, was well known in the army as a peddler of books, stationery, etc., and had been in the various camps for a long time.

Two other spies were arrested, but their execution has been delayed in consequence of one (a negro) having promised to make important disclosures. A fourth is now in one of our camps under strict surveillance.

The wheat-fields in Frederick and the adjoining counties are yielding an abundant harvest.

There is great rejoicing among the farmers in consequence of the rebels having been foiled in their plans to harvest the crops on "Confederate" account.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 10.

News from Williamsport shows that the rebels have lost two out of three ferry-boats by the late high water. Very little of their transportation had reached the Virginia shore, but the most of their wounded have got over.

The report from Gen. SMITH's advance states there is no material change in the position of Gen. LEE's troops from yesterday. It is not believed that LEE will attempt to defend the line of Antietam Creek, but has concentrated his army near Hagerstown, where he will, without doubt, await an attack.

Stragglers and deserters from LEE's army still continue to arrive in large numbers. LEE's headquarters are still at Hagerstown.

TROOPS FROM GEN. FOSTER.

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 9.

Upon Gen. NAGLEE reporting at headquarters with troops from Gen. FOSTER's North Carolina command, Gen. MEADE immediately assigned him to a command at Harper's Ferry.

PRISONERS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 10.

About 2,500 prisoners have arrived in the last few hours by the Northern Central Railroad.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Midnight, Monday, July 6, 1863.
BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON, MONDAY, July 6—11 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Schofield, Commanding the Department of the Missouri, St. Louis:

The three days' battles of Major-Gen. MEADE, at Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, have resulted in a complete and unequivocal victory. The defeated rebel forces under LEE are in full retreat, and will be properly pursued. The details of these battles have not been received, but enough is known to justify the announcement of a complete and decided victory by the Army of the Potomac under Gen. MEADE.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

TROOPS FOR HARRISBURGH.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, July 10.

Capt. JOSEPH A. YARD left this city this evening with a company of 64 men for Harrisburgh. This is the fourth company Trenton has sent to Pennsylvania.

GEN. MEADE'S PLATFORM.

Gen. MEADE addressed a letter to the officers of the Loyal League of New-York in April last, in response to an invitation to attend the mass meeting in Union square.

Being then in command of the Fifth army corps, he was, of course, unable to accept the invitation, but in expressing his regrets, he improved the occasion to record his earnest sympathy with the Association, saying that he cordially subscribed to its cardinal principles, and it would have afforded him much pleasure to coöperate with them in giving public expression of the same. He then goes on to say:

My views, which you ask for, are very brief and simple. They are, that it is and should be the undoubting and unhesitating duty of every citizen of the Republic to give his whole energies and to contribute all the means in his power to the determined prosecution of the war, until the integrity of the Government is reëstablished and its supremacy acknowledged. Deprecating as useless all discussion as to the cause of the war, the fact of its existence and the necessity for its continuance should alone occupy us. For its successful prosecution and termination, I am clearly of the opinion there is only required union and harmony among ourselves, and the bringing to bear men and means proportionate to the power and resources of the country.

For the purpose of securing union and harmony, I know of no measure better calculated than the organization of your National Loyal League. Its broad and simple platform is one to which citizens of all parties can readily subscribe; and I have no doubt its effects will be most salutary in proving to those who are in arms to subvert the Government, that whatever differences of opinion may exist on minor points, upon the main point of there being but one Government and one flag, we are determined and united. I have the honor to be, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Secretary of Loyal National League, New-York.

GEN. FARNSWORTH.

Gen. FARNSWORTH, who fell in the late battle before Gettysburgh, last week, was not Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, of the Second Congressional District of Illinois. The later officer was disabled during the campaign on the Peninsula, while making a gallant charge. It was for this that he received the encomiums of Gens. SUMNER and SHERMAN, and was appointed Brigadier-General. But the injury was so serious as to impair permanently his health; and being unwilling to receive pay and emoluments when not performing duty, he resigned his commission some time since. He was in this City last week, but was confined to his room all the while, and I fear will never again regain his health. J. B. M.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 9.

Arrived steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama; ship *Chapin*, from Boston. Sailed, ship *Napier*, for Liverpool, with 33,000 sacks of wheat.

The markets are quiet and prices unsettled, on account of the fluctuations and the uncertainty of the future value of gold and rates of exchange. Butter received per to-day's steamer sold at 30c. Increased inquiry for wool to ship East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 9.

The two wings of the Democratic State Convention at Sacramento are endeavoring to make a platform upon which all can unite.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of the Battle at Gettysburgh.

A Dispatch Worthy of Baron Munchausen.

The National Army One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Strong.

An Overwhelming Rebel Victory---40,000 Prisoners Captured.

Gen. Grant "Feeling the Pressure of Johnston's Iron Hand."

MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 10.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Wednesday, July 8, contains a leader on the battle of Gettysburgh. It says:

"We feel as well assured that Gen. LEE, if he has met the enemy in a pitched battle, has inflicted a terrible defeat upon them, as we do that we are living, breathing, sentient beings."

The *Dispatch* then alludes to a telegraphic dispatch announcing a great battle being fought on Sunday last, in which the Yankees were whipped with a loss of 60,000 men, and winds up as follows:

"We already begin to see glimpses of peace if this telegram only prove half true. But let us have no peace which we do not dictate ourselves."

The *Dispatch* contains but one short editorial on Vicksburgh, which is as follows:

"It is evident that GRANT begins to feel the pressure of the iron hand which JOHNSTON has cast around him. Everything now depends on skill and valor, and in these qualities we have always been the master of the Yankees."

The following telegrams are also from the *Dispatch*. They are decidedly rich when the facts are taken into consideration:

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 6.

On Saturday night our centre fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Gens. EWELL and LONGSTREET flanked the enemy and gained the heights. A general fight ensued yesterday, in which the enemy were routed and LEE captured 40,000 prisoners, according to all accounts. Gen. KEMPER was killed. There is fighting at Williamsport, between IMBODEN's cavalry and several regiments of infantry, and a division of Yankee cavalry under PLEASANTON.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 6.

The latest, which seems to be reliable, is that the fight was continued on Sunday, and was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. HILL fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe that he was retreating. The enemy upon this advanced. Then EWELL and LONGSTREET advanced their right and left wings, surrounding the enemy. We then took the heights for which we have been contending, and captured 40,000 prisoners. They refused to be paroled. Gen. PICKETT's division is now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburgh.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 8th inst., has received the following account of the battle of Gettysburgh:

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Our loss is estimated at 10,000 at the battle of Gettysburgh. Between three and four thousand of our wounded arrived at Winchester, July 7. Gens. ARMISTEAD, BARKSDALE, GARNETT and KEMPER are killed. Gens. SCALES, PENDER, JONES, HETH, ANDERSON, HAMPTON and HOOD, are wounded. The Yankee army is estimated at 175,000 men. The fighting lasted four days and is regarded as the severest of the war, and the slaughter unprecedented. The enemy are said to have fought well. We captured 40,000 prisoners.

The following items are taken from the *Dispatch* of the 8th inst.:

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Tuesday, July 7.

Letters from reliable sources, dated Winston last night, say that a courier who has just arrived reports an engagement progressing between the retreating enemy and our forces near Free Bridge. It is supposed that the enemy are cut off.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, July 7

The House has been debating the Militia bill all day. No final action taken.

The Senate has passed the bill to punish the aiders and abetters of desertion.

FROM VICKSBURGH AND VICINITY.

BOLTON STATION, *Via* JACKSON, Miss., Sunday, July 5.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the Yankee cavalry crossed the Big Black at Birdrong's Ferry, and advanced into the interior, but were promptly met by WHITEFIELD's brigade, and driven back across the river.

A courier, just in from Edwards' Depot, says the entire command of Gen. OSTERHAUS crossed the Big Black near that place last night. If so we will have warm work to-day. GRANT is evidently feeling very uneasy in regard to events transpiring in his rear. There was very little firing at Vicksburgh yesterday.

[NOTE—I send the above to show how little they knew at Jackson on the 5th, what had really occurred at Vicksburgh on the 4th.—REPORTER.]

REPORTS FROM NATCHEZ.

NATCHEZ, July 4, *Via* MOBILE July 5.

The crops at Osyka and Brookhaven were uninjured by the Yankees in their late raid.

The Federal ram *Pittsburgh* and a gunboat passed up this morning. The former was disabled, working only one wheel.

A commissary from the trans-Mississippi Department says that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are well provisioned.

Gen. LAMAR, of Texas, says that Gens. SMITH and MAGRUDER are fast augmenting their armies.

Gen. TAYLOR has captured many Yankee planters and overseers, and will hold them as hostages for the return of the one hundred men captured and held by BANKS upon the charge of shooting Mr. DEBRIT.

TAYLOR holds all the Southerners as prisoners who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government.

THE RAIDS IN ALABAMA.

The Huntsville *Advocate*, of the 17th, publishes a detailed report made to Gen. RODDY by W. H. JARMAN, of Leighton, Ala., showing the damage committed by the National forces in their raids between Big Bear Creek and Town Creek in April last. The total amount of loss inflicted upon the rebels is given at $1,887,000.

OUR FORCES ON THE PENINSULA.

The *Dispatch* says, speaking editorially of the movements around Richmond:

"The only information we have of the enemy's movements north of this city is that brought by the trains over the Fredericksburgh Road, which arrived last night for the first time for nearly a week past. They report that they could hear nothing of the Yankees either at Hanover Junction or at the South Anna Bridge, and that the roads, the Central and Fredericksburgh, are now unobstructed.

A citizen of King William County, who has been exiled from his home since its occupation by the band of marauders under DIX, went on a scout to that county on Monday last and obtained some interesting particulars of the whereabouts and movements of the Yankee army of plunderers. His statement is that their headquarters are at Mangolick Church, and that their squads of thieves are scattered throughout the country, taking whatever they can find, and destroying whatever is not convenient for them to remove. They are also endeavoring to incite the negroes to insurrection, promising to make them officers in company organizations as a temptation to them to quit their masters. The gentleman to whom we alluded learned that one of his own negro men had been tendered the command of a company as an inducement to quit his home. The negroes under these influences are said to be very insubordinate, and some are even boasting of their freedom and ability to maintain it.

FRESHET IN THE JAMES.

There is nothing of special interest in the local columns of the *Dispatch*, except an account of a heavy freshet in the James River. Nearly all the cellars on Main-street, opposite the market, are full of water.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 6th instant, contains some items of interest.

The *Whig* discredits entirely the Federal reports of a rebel reverse in Pennsylvania, insisting that from "the subdued tone" of our dispatches it is evident we have been "very seriously worsted." In another place the *Whig* facetiously calls the rebel offensive movement "a little summer tour of the boys into Maryland and Pennsylvania;" and adds that Richmond having been compelled, in the absence of troops, to defend herself, has "shown her teeth" in true mastiff style. Upon this point it continues:

RICHMOND SHOWING HER TEETH.

A party of Yankee rapscallions, hearing of her unprotected condition, have crept up to the White House with the intention of insulting and robbing her. They don't know the old lady. Her quick ear caught the sound of their fumbling and fooling around her back yard, and being unwilling to part with her babies and niggers, besides having her meat-house broken open, she has bared her arm, caught up the broomstick and poker, and gone forth to meet the villains at the garden palings and knock them on the head. We saw her when she went out. She looked very unlike the quiet and genteel dame whom we have known for some years past. We may be mistaken, but the indications were that she had so far lost her temper that she intended to fight. Her teeth were set, her eye flashed, her nostrils were dilated, her brow was frowning. She looked glorious in her anger. In fact, she looked dangerous. We make no predictions, but we are really very much afraid that if the robbers don't go away she will hurt somebody.

MORALS IN RICHMOND.

The *Whig* upon another subject, is less facetious:

"Under the new policy of granting licenses indiscriminately to all who apply, a great number of drinking-houses have been established, in the evident detriment of public morals. They spring up like mushrooms in every corner, and in places where their presence is offensive to the refined portions of the community. It is even proposed to establish one on Governor-street, in the room formerly occupied by the High Constable. This street is much used by ladies, and one of the most quiet in the city."

THE FAMILY OF GEN. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

The *Whig* says that Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW has issued an appeal for aid to the family of Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who are in distress and destitution.

GEN. HOOKER.

The *Whig* has an article on Gen. HOOKER, from which we extract the following:

"A distinguished gentleman of the South had occasion some years ago to spend four months in the saddle on the Pacific coast. His business being of a public character, he was assigned a cavalry escort of 25 men, under charge of two United States officers. Those two officers happened to be HOOKER and STONEMAN, the one now commanding "the finest army on the planet,' and the other at the head of all the cavalry in that army. With these officers he spent every hour of every day for the four months, and slept by their side on the grass at night. He necessarily came to know them about as well as it is possible for one person to know another. Mentioning the circumstance to us, he said of STONEMAN, that he was never more thoroughly convinced of anything connected with personal character than that he was a coward—an arrant coward. HOOKER he readily discovered to be a vain, conceited, pretentious, boastful fellow, of moderate capacity and astonishly ignorant. He had never seen a person of the education implied by graduating at West Point whose general information and scholarship were so limited. He knew nothing of the literature and history even of his own profession—of famous wars, campaigns and battles, ancient or modern, or of the most noted commanders or strategists. But he pretended to know everything, and always insisted that there was a better way of doing anything than the way in which it had been done or was proposed to be done. Not long after this excursion HOOKER resigned his commission in the army, and fell into such disreputable ways of life in San Francisco that the gentleman to whom we refer ceased to recognize him as an acquaintance."

THE REBELS AND ENGLAND.

The *Whig* has no hopes of help from Great Britain. In the course of a long article, after speaking of the hopes of British interference which were at first entertained, it says:

"The proportion of Confederates who could, until very recently, have been made to believe that English animosity to the South was so bitter as to override law, treaty stipulations, common justice and humanity, was as one to one million. Two years have produced a vast change. Admiration for England has died out utterly; respect is fast disappearing. With the facts before them, the people of the South are compelled to believe that the Government of Great Britain is hostile to them, and that the people of Great Britain, though aware of this hostility, prefer the Administration of Lord PALMERSTON to any other."

THE REBEL HOPES IN THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

A letter from a rebel officer in LEE's army, written at Williamsport, June 25, and published in the *Whig*, says:

"You may rely upon it that the deeds of this campaign will transcend in glory those of all others previous. Gen. LEE and his Lieutenants are said to be in a high flow of spirits.

The demonstrations favorable to us in Williamsport utterly astonished me. I was here in the Maryland campaign of last year. Then every house was shut, every door and window closed, and the place seemed possessed by solitude; but this evening the streets were literally lined with ladies and many men, who shouted and cheered and waved their handkerchiefs to every Confederate that passed.

You can form no idea of the immense droves of cattle and horses that are being sent to the rear from our advanced forces in Pennsylvania. The supplies in this country are represented to be nearly inexhaustible."

REBEL NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

A CASE OF RETALIATION.

Two National Officers to be Shot for Two Rebel Officers Executed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 7, says:

"In the Libbey Prison yesterday, by order of Gen. WINDER, the Captains among the Yankee prisoners drew lots for two of their number to be shot, in retaliation for the shooting of Capts. WILLIAM F. CORBIN and T. J. MCGRAW by Gen. BURNSIDE, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of May last.

The prisoners were assembled in a room, at 12 o'clock, by Capt. TURNER, the commandant of the prison, and after being formed in a hollow square around a table, were informed of the order of Gen. WINDER. Slips of paper, each containing the name of one of the officers present, was carefully folded up and deposited on the table. Capt. TURNER then informed the men that they might select whom they pleased to draw the names, and the first two names drawn would indicate those to be shot.

The lots were drawn by Rev. Mr. BROWN, amid a silence almost deathlike. The first ballot drawn contained the name of Capt. HENRY WASHINGTON SAWYER, of the First New-Jersey cavalry; the second that of Capt. JOHN FLINN, of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers. The day of their execution has not yet been fixed."

NEWS FROM GEN. LEE.

The *Dispatch* also has the following:

MARTINSBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

Gen. LEE defeated the enemy in the battle of Friday last, but we lost 4,000 prisoners. Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, and Gen. GARNETT, of Virginia, were killed. Gen. HOOD, of Texas, was wounded.

THE PRESS DISPATCH.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Sunday, July 5—6 P. M.

On Saturday Gen. LEE had changed his front, and occupied the ground he drove the enemy from on the 1st and 2d. His whole army is in excellent spirits and master of the situation. Gens. PENDER and PICKETT are wounded; Col. AVERY, of North Carolina, is killed and Cols. BENNET and PARKER wounded. EWELL's wagons are recaptured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MARTINSBURGH, Monday, July 6.

Reports, to-day, all concur that there was a heavy fight yesterday, in which we defeated the enemy and drove him three miles. A vast number of prisoners are reported taken by Gen. LEE. The prisoners are on their way to Richmond *via* this place. This has been the bloodiest battle of the war. Our loss is very great.

The Yankee cavalry injured the pontoon bridges at Falling Waters, several miles from this place, today, and captured three wagons.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday July 6.

Some excitement was occasioned, yesterday, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at Warsaw. It is rumored that the enemy has gone back toward Newbern, but nothing is certain.

GOV. VANCE addressed the people at the Court-house, this morning. All the citizens are being enrolled for the defence of the city in emergency.

VICKSBURGH.

The *Dispatch* also says:

"The indications are that Gen. JOHNSTON is at last making a move on the rear of GRANT's army. We have great hopes from that quarter; and as KIRBY SMITH and PRICE can pour in men from the other shore at pleasure, it seems that our hopes are not without foundation. We look for stirring news from the South very shortly."

REBEL NEWS VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 9.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived at 8 o'clock last evening from City Point, with 1,420 prisoners, in charge of Maj. MULFORD, and proceeded to Annapolis City this morning.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of July 8 has the following:

NATCHEZ, Saturday, July 4.

Gens. SMITH and MAGRUDER are fast augmenting their army.

Seventeen hundred Yankee prisoners left Belle Isle yesterday, 7th, for the flag-of-truce boat at City Point.

Fifty-four Yankee prisoners arrived from the Southwest last evening.

The Savannah *Republican* says that President DAVIS lacks the power to appreciate military genius of the highest order. While he entrusts the management of our armies to such Generals as LEE, BEAUREGARD, JOHNSON, EWELL, BRAGG, LONGSTREET, and HILL, he fails to perceive that there is military genius of the highest order wasting in inglorious activity; that these men, in private life, who could have brought this war to a close, perhaps in a single campaign. Men of military science would have raised the siege of Vicksburgh, driven the Yankees from our soil, hung ABE LINCOLN and SEWARD, captured the Cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, and dictated terms of peace from the top of Bunker Hill Monument. Why has not President DAVIS availed himself of this indegenuous military genius?

THE REBEL "PEACE" MOVEMENT.

We find the following editorial article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th, which reached us late last night:

"Gen. LEE, our High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary for conclusion of a peace, is proceeding well enough with his beneficent mission. His Olive Branch is blossoming, and will bear wholesome fruit. His negotiations, entered upon so auspiciously, to bring about that sweet and tender reconciliation which is now surely coming, have already advanced a long stride; and utter fright and dismay, the only frame of mind in which thoughts of peace can soften the Yankee nature, now smile graciously upon the deluge of blood, and prepare the way for the Dove to bring her green spray into our Ark. JOHNSTON, and our other Peace Commissioners in the Southwest, are also diligent in their mission of love. Weary eyes, long dimmed by the red haze of slaughter, begin, indeed, to see at last the dawn of a glorious day; and the nation will soon awake from that specter-haunted night of blood.

Peace was always impossible to us, save on the terms of conquering it; *and conquering it in the enemy's country.* After long endurance, hesitation and delay, that truth came to be recognized at length. The policy of standing always on the defensive—leaving the enemy free to dart in upon our country at a thousand unprotected points, and ravage our people at discretion—waiting to see how much of *our* sufferings the Yankee could find it in his heart to endure, was not found to answer—there seemed no limit, in that direction, to his endurance—nor to ours; and the war, on that system, must have lasted forty years. If peace had ever come to us by that method, it must have been a peace altogether to our disadvantage—we should have held no hostile cities nor strong places to give in exchange for those towns and forts of ours now in the enemy's hands; and there could have been no motive for our enemies to make us a gratuitous surrender and restitution. What sort of a peace, then, what sort of independence, would that have been, with so many of our harbors closed up by the grinning batteries of a zealous and greedy foe! By that way there was no real chance of peace at all, for the Confederates never, never could have laid down their arms, while a foot of their soil or a fort in their waters was held against them.

Gen. LEE's magnificent victory at Gettysburgh has, doubtless, cost us very dear, as many of us will know too well when the sad details come in. At present we have only the grand and glorious result—the greatest army of the Yankee nation swept away, trampled under foot, and all but annihilated upon its own soil—the best part of Pennsylvania laid under contribution to sustain our army, and, in some small measure, make good our heavy losses; the second city on the continent open to our armies, and already reckoning up the number of millions it must pay to ransom it from pillage and conflagration; our own City of Baltimore waiting its deliverance with a passionate but secret joy; and Washington, that foul den of thieves, expecting the righteous vengeance of Heaven for the hideous crimes that have been done within its walls. In Philadelphia, here the Quakers quake this day! In Washington, how the whole brood of LINCOLN and his rascal ministers turn pale—how their knees smite together, as they hear from afar off the roar of their grand Army of the Potomac rolled back in bloody rout and dismay, and see flashing through their guilty dreams the avenging bayonets of those they dared to call "rebels!" Ha! does their monstrous crime weigh heavy on their souls to-day? Mingling with the cheers that greeted the sweet perorations of their Fourth-of-July "orators of the day," do their ears hear the wail of the homeless and the fatherless whose houses they have lain in ashes, whose pride and strength they have laid low in the graves of a hundred battle-fields? Yes, they begin to feel that they were in the wrong; that there was some mistake somewhere; and for the first time they pray for peace.

But this is only their first lesson. It is probable that our Peace Commissioners will have yet several other such to administer, before the enemy shall be perfectly satisfied that there is no possible peace for him until he withdraws every soldier from the soil of every State, including Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, and yield up to their lawful owners every town and fort he holds all around our borders. *Cincinnati, for example, would, we are assured, burn well.* It is the enlightened metropolis of strychnine whisky, the Queen City of fat pork, peopled by as God-abandoned sons of Yankees as ever killed a hog. Our troops have now got a taste of Northern viands, and their fine, healthy appetite grows by what it feeds on. Ohio also has silver and gold, and towns to ransom, and fertile plains to sweep of flocks and herds. As they *will* have war, let them have their fill of it, and that in its highest perfection and widest development. So, and not otherwise, will Peace spread her white wings, and cover all the land as the waters cover the sea.

We are only at the beginning of our peace movement, and other such diplomatic protocols as that at Gettysburgh will yet have to be formulated before the end comes. We hail with joy the inauguration of the new era, the opening of the true path to freedom and to peace. We are prouder than ever of our heroic army and of its illustrious General, of whom it is the highest praise to say that he is worthy of the troops he leads; firmer than ever in the belief that peace will come to us only in one way—by the edge of the sword.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Advices from Port Hudson to the 2d inst.

The Third Assault Not Yet Made, but Expected Immediately.

Review of the Storming Party by Gen. Banks.

Demonstrations of Rebel Cavalry in Our Rear.

CAPTURE OF GEN. NEAL DOW AND STAFF.

Donaldsonville Evacuated by Our Forces.

Apprehensions of a Rear Attack on New-Orleans.

The United States mail steamer *George Washington*, from New-Orleans on the 4th inst., five days and seventeen hours from the Southwest Pass, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings our Port Hudson correspondence to the 2d inst., and our New-Orleans correspondence to the date of sailing.

Major FOWLER, of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers, had died in the St. James Hospital, and been buried with military honors.

During the late attack on Donaldsonville by the rebels, the recently captured steamer *Princess Royal*, commanded by Commander WOOLSEY, was engaged for the first time. She rendered valuable assistance to our land forces, and, together with the *Winona* and *Kinco*, which vessels came up afterwards, greatly accelerated the retreat of the assailants, and added to their loss. The effect of the shells thrown from the three vessels among the retreating rebels is described by an eye witness as terrible. The *Princess Royal* had one killed and wounded. No casualties on the *Kinco* or *Winona*.

We are indebted to purser ALLEN, of the *George Washington*, for files of New-Orleans papers, passenger lists and other attentions.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

All Ripe for Execution—The Port Hudson Herald—Review of Storming Party—Immediate Attack Probable—Rebel Depredations—Capture of Gen. Dow and Staff—Sharp Engagement—Col. Birge's Regiment—Another Rebel Diary—The Attack on Donaldsonville.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS BEFORE PORT HUDSON, Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

I am sorry to be reminded, by the date of my letter, that the month of June has rolled by without seeing us in possession of Port Hudson.

What we are now waiting for before making the final assault, I cannot imagine, for we have already brought our approaches so close to the enemy's trenches that they actually fling old bottles, rusty bayonets, pieces of broken shell and other missiles, by hand, among our men; and they not only call out and converse with each other, from behind their respective defences, but have frequently flung exchange newspapers among each other.

THE PORT HUDSON HERALD.

I got yesterday a sight of a little sheet published in Port Hudson and printed only on one side, called the *Herald*. It was, of course, full of everything that could give courage to the men in their desperate condition, and spoke of Gen. BANKS and his army just as men so situated could be expected to speak. I send you the paper as a Southern curiosity.

REVIEW OF STORMING PARTY.

Gen. BANKS, yesterday, had a grand review of the storming party, under the gallant Col. H. W. BIRGE, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, near the sugar plantation of Col. CHAMBERS. The men all appeared in the highest health and spirits, and the Commanding General, having drawn them up, addressed them in a few terse, soul-stirring words. He pointed out to them the arduous but noble duty that had devolved upon them; the claims they would have upon the gratitude of their country for their heroic assertions; praised them for their doings in the past, and told them that, by God's blessing, through their aid, the old flag would proudly wave over Port Hudson before the 4th July, which we would celebrate within those stubborn ramparts; and then go on to our gallant brethren at Vicksburgh." The speech was received with the utmost enthusiasm by all the brave men surrounding him.

IMMEDIATE ATTACK PROBABLE.

All this will go to show that the grand assault cannot be delayed many days, and may not be many hours. I rejoice at this, for, although the behavior of the enemy in the surrounding country is not of a nature to excite the fears of any one, their recent insolent manifestations are certainly quite enough to show us that we have no time to lose in turning our attention to them, and that every hour which rolls over—now that we are fully prepared—is a gain to them, and a loss to us.

REBEL DEPREDATIONS.

Among the more recent signs of vitality among the rebels in our neighborhood, I may mention that last night, while at Gen. BANKS' headquarters, a remarkably intelligent negro boy came in, and brought the information that he saw a body of about 500 of LOGAN's cavalry set off from their position on the Clinton road, with the avowed intention of going to make a raid on Baton Rouge. I was present at the whole cross-questioning by Gen. GILBERSON and his Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. WOODWARD, also Gen. STONE and others; and I confess that my unmilitary ears would have been far more impressed with the entire truth of the boy's statement if the conviction among my superior military judges did not seem to lean to the idea that the boy had been sent among us to create a feint, while the enemy made a demonstration in some other—perhaps nearer—quarter. At any rate, our officers learnt enough to put them on the *qui vive* for either horn of the dilemma; and if the enemy expect to catch us asleep, with such men as GILBERSON and CHICKERING on the look out for them, I think they will be mistaken.

At early dawn this morning, a messenger brought to Gen. AUGUR's headquarters the news that Gen. NEAL DOW and Staff were captured last night, by a

band of guerrillas, while leisurely returning to the house of a Mrs. CAGE, a "*Union*" lady in this immediate neighborhood, who has a husband and two or three relatives in the rebel army. Gen. DOW, who was wounded in the last attack of the 14th, had received leave of absence, and was supposed at least—to have been long since on his way home.

Instead of this he had remained here sick, and was residing, I believe, at the house of Mrs. CAGE, when the guerrillas came upon him, and he found himself literally "caged."

There is more sober truth and meaning about this little attempt at a *jeu d'esprit* than may at first occur to the reader. We are on all sides surrounded by precisely just such charming and innocent cages to entrap our too-confiding military commanders, not only here but wherever we have had an army since the war began, with very few and extraordinary exceptions.

To distrust the loyalty and devotion to the Union cause of any ladies having husbands and brothers in the rebel army! to suspect them of harboring and aiding rebel Captains, who pass backward and forward right through our lines, in carrying dispatches between JOHNSTON and GARDNER! to even hint that it would be only a wholesome precaution to see the houses of such fair "Unionists" searched from top to bottom, in case of there being arms concealed anywhere!—to go still further and assert, as some monsters very broadly do, that "Unionists" of such a stripe—male or female—have no right to remain near us at all during the war, but should be politely escorted to their real *home*—Dixie! oh horrible! this is warring upon women and children; this is not "*chivalry*." No!—the real way becoming loyal soldiers in this death-struggle of their nation, is to forget how Northern ladies have been treated in the South by Southern gentlemen; to put implicit faith in these "loyal" wives of disloyal husbands; to put our sentinels to stand guard over their property, and send an orderly to hunt up any stray chicken that a hungry Yankee may have knocked on the head by the road side; to let them harbor our enemies to gobble up a Brigadier-General and his Staff now and then, by way of pastime, &c. Anything short of this is not what your West Pointers call chivalry; it is—in the opinion of too many with great shoulder straps—uncivilized warfare upon our "erring brethren," and brutal abolition fanaticism. Thus we go on—like good old Dame Partington—sweeping back the ocean-tide of rebellion with the broom of "conservatism."

We had just heard of Gen. Dow, when the old Uncle who comes daily to supply us with fresh water, drawn in a cart from some distance, gave us the gratifying intelligence that the guerrillas were hovering so near his supply that he was afraid to go there any more. All this, I hope, will have one good effect: to cause an *immediate* advance on the works; and if that is done with anything like energy, Port Hudson *must* fall. No one will be more delighted at such a result than the unhappy wretches confined inside—excepting their few leaders.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT.

Night before last, (Monday, the 29th,) at about 8 o'clock, a tremendous cannonading commenced, accompanied by volleys of musketry, which so affrighted the "dull ear of the night," that it sounded from headquarters as if a sortie were being attempted, or a general engagement progressing.

The affair was simply this: The rebels not liking the cool manner in which we were pursuing our approaches quite close to them, at the great new battery near the river, commenced annoying our working parties by throwing grape and shell among them, when the order was given—it is not quite clear by whom, but I think not from headquarters—to storm the "Citadel,"—the large rebel work immediately opposite our great battery.

Part of our troops were armed with hand grenades, which they threw out of our approaches into the rebel works, without getting any response. The grenades being exhaused, they were sent back for a new supply; and on approaching the enemy's works a second time, they were met by several volleys of musketry, the enemy having evidently concentrated his works up to that point.

The engagement then became very hot and determined on both sides. For about two hours the cannonading was as loud and continuous as anything we have yet had. Our sharpshooters deployed, and skirmishing was continued up to 3 o'clock the next morning.

We lost, on this occasion, two killed and thirteen wounded. The two killed lost their lives by one of our own hand-grenades. It had fallen, unexploded, among the enemy, and they flung it back among our own ranks. The enemy are said to have used some explosive bullets. A Surgeon who was engaged there had the care of a man who was wounded so singularly as to give rise to this suspicion. A spent ball had struck him in the forehead, without penetrating the skull, but all over his face were quite a number of small, irregular pieces of lead, some about the size of a buckshot and some larger, and of which the Surgeon extracted six or seven.

I am sorry to say that there are some very ugly reports as to the conduct of a few of the nine months' men, on this occasion—among them a portion of the Fourth Massachusetts. The whole of this nine months' arrangement is an absurd and most mischievous anomaly—but, like all other subjects, it has two sides to it, and I intend, on some other occasion, to point out how it works in this army.

COL. BIRGE'S REGIMENT.

I should be guilty of unfair neglect if I failed to lay before the world what I have learnt of the behavior of one regiment in this Department—I mean the gallant Thirteenth Connecticut.

When Col. H. W. BIRGE, their commander, was understood at headquarters to be willing to lead a general storming party in the forthcoming attack upon Port Hudson, he distinctly gave the Commanding General to understand that he would not like to accept the post until the unbiassed feeling of his regiment had been ascertained, for he *would not have them influenced by his individual example.*

As soon as Gen. BANKS' order calling for 1,000 volunteers was read to the regiment, 137 *out of* 220 *immediately volunteered*, upon which Col. BIRGE at once accepted the honored post of leader. It is difficult to say on whom this reflects most credit—the Colonel or his men. It is true, they have not yet passed through the fiery ordeal; but what may we not expect from the valor and devotion of such men when the hour of trial arrives?

ANOTHER REBEL DIARY.

I gave, in a former letter, some extracts from the diary of a rebel prisoner. The telegraph operator, whom I mentioned as having just deserted to our lines, also kept a daily record of the doings in Port Hudson, and from it I make a few extracts that may prove interesting and suggestive to your readers:

"JUNE 3.—Sharpshooters still pegging away at us. It is now evident that BANKS intends to make no attack, but to sit down quietly and starve us out, having surrounded us completely. We will be starved out in three weeks if no relief comes. Distant cannonading heard this afternoon, supposed by some of the knowing ones to be reinforcements on the way to relieve us.

JUNE 6.—To-day we have a report, said to have been brought in by a deserter, that BANKS has gone with a large portion of his army to Vicksburgh to reinforce GRANT, who is reported to have met with a signal defeat. Sharpshooters still pegging away as usual.

JUNE 9.—Yankee batteries opened on us playing on us about 12 o'clock; also their sharp shooters, which they have stationed on the works with. They threw shells all day, but did not reach us until late at night, at which time they had obtained accurate range, and their shells fell distressingly near to us all night. Batteries threw incendiary shell, and burned two or three houses that had been used by us as a commissary depot, together with 3,000 bushels of corn, some rice, sugar, peas and molasses.

JUNE 10.—Rifle-gun batteries still firing incessantly; sharpshooters firing occasionally. Capt. WALLER and a Corporal were killed this morning before breakfast, by a rifle shell, while standing at their gun.

JUNE 11.—Two of our guns at the breastworks were dismounted by the Yankees.

JUNE 12.—We had three guns disabled to-day, and about twelve o'clock the bank of the river caved in at one of our batteries, carrying with it a rifled 24-pounder. Provisions getting very short. Corn was served out to the troops to-day in place of meal.

JUNE 13.—Our large guns at the breastworks have all been silenced, with the exception of one, and that we are fearful of firing, as the Yankees may get the range and dismount it.

JUNE 17.—We have reports to-day that we have reinforcements coming in two fleets, one column on road to Clinton and the other on Woodville Road, but I place no reliance on it. Provisions getting very scarce, and can't last no longer than 4th of July—no way.

JUNE 18.—We have various rumors of reinforcements, but none of them can be traced to any reliable source.

JUNE 24.—We have rumors to-day of reinforcements being on the way to our relief. Distant firing was heard all night and day, but I place no confidence in the rumor.

JUNE 25.—Occasional cannonading, and shell falling distressingly near to us this morning. It is now fully demonstrated that reinforcements are a humbug, and the rumor originated in the head of some over-sanguine blockhead. Mule meat to be issued to-day."

At this point the author suddenly broke off his narrative, and also—very wisely—his connection with Port Hudson—taking refuge in our lines as a deserter.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

The following official dispatch was received a Gen. BANKS' headquarters before Port Hudson, on Monday morning, June 29, from Brig.-Gen. STONE:

"We arrived here at 5:30 A. M. I found all secure for the present. The enemy have retired at least five miles. Cavalry scouts will go out on the two main roads without delay. I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the admirable defence made by this gallant garrison. They defended their interior line with desperation. After the enemy had entered, they killed and wounded more than their own numbers, captured twice as many commissioned officers as they had, and nearly as many rank and file of the enemy as there was in the garrison. The officers and men deserve all commendation and reward. Even the sick in the hospitals crawled to the lines to aid in the defence. I would respectfully recommend immediate promotion for the Commander and the remaining four officers: Major J. D. BULLEN, Capt. E. B. NEAL, Capt. HEMPSON, Lieut. PERRY, Twenty-eighth Maine, and Lieut. A. K. BRADFORD, Fifty-second Massachusetts."

NEMO.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Steamers Fired into by Guerrillas up the River—Evacuation of Donaldsonville by Our Forces—Rumors of an Attack on the City, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 4, 1863—8 A. M.

The United States transport or express boat *Zephyr* returned last evening, having been fired into six miles below Donaldsonville, wounding two men. Her flag is shot through. An hour afterward the steamboat *Iberville* returned disabled, in tow of the *Sallie Robinson*. I have just visited both. The destruction on the *Iberville* is considerable. A shell passed through her saloon tearing everything to pieces; then passed through a state-room, cutting a pillow and scattering the feathers over the floor and exploded. A 6-pound rifle shot passed through and through her steam drum; her bell is shot down; two shots passed through her hull, causing her to leak, and one shot passed through the wheel-house. Fortunately she returned with all her valuable freight of stores, horses, &c., and is now discharging. She was disabled and drifting when the *Sallie Robinson* hove in sight bound down, and took her in tow—not, however, until gunboat No. 3 came to their assistance, entertained the rebel flying artillery on shore with shot and shell and enabled them to make their escape. So far this cuts off communication between New-Orleans and Baton Rouge. The *Sallie Robinson's* wheel-house is riddled with Minie musket balls. It is surprising more were not injured. The rebels fired 6-pound rifle or conical balls, and were themselves good marksmen.

CUTHBERT BULLITT, the popular Collector of the Port, has his house completely decorated with appropriate transparencies and banners in honor of the Fourth of July, and entertains his loyal friends today. Dr. PALMER'S Church, on Lafayette-square, is selected as the proper place to read the Declaration of Independence, and every preparation has been made, by platforms for speakers on the Grand Boulevards, Canal-street. Everything promises well. Col. T. B. THORPE addresses the meeting this evening in Canal-street, and other prominent speakers will be in attendance.

There was great excitement all day yesterday, owing to the foolish rumor of an attack on the city by the Confederate forces back of Algiers. All the cannon were taken from the other side, and guns from the English turn. About 1,000 free and other negroes offered their services to the Governor. The city and State officials are drilling at their several armories. The excitement I think uncalled for. The enemy have very little artillery, no navy or transports; but calculate that the United States Navy will not fire on the city, in consequence of the large number of United States soldiers in the hospitals, and the Union men and families.

The following order appears this morning:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.—To supply, temporarily, the places of those who have been, or may hereafter be, called to other and more distant fields of duty, a brigade of Louisiana volunteers will be immediately raised for special service in the defence of the City of New-Orleans.

The term of service will be for sixty days, unless sooner discharged.

The brigade will consist of not less than four regiments, and will be raised, uniformed, armed and equipped in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the army of the United States. The Military Governor of Louisiana having consented, at the request of the General Commanding the Defences of New-Orleans, to take command of this brigade, appeals to the Union citizens of New-Orleans to rally in defence of their homes, their beloved city, and of that sacred flag and glorious Union to which they have voluntarily and solemnly vowed their fidelity and allegiance.

Persons desirous to raise companies for this brigade, can obtain enlistment rolls and the necessary forms and instructions of Capt. J. F. MILLER, Assistant Adjutant-General and Mustering officer, at Room No. 18, in the City Hall.

Companies of not less than eighty men will be immediately accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, for the special service designated; and the line officers elected by them, if found to be suitable and competent, will be commissioned.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES F. MILLER, A. A. G.

The National troops have evacuated Donaldsonville after its destruction. Gen. MOUTON, son of the Ex-Governor, is in the rear with a large force of cavalry, &c.

The rebel cavalry are at College Point, 60 miles above—number not known—and the following order has just been issued by Gen. EMORY, who with Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor, and Capt. J. F. MILLER, U. S. A., Acting Mayor, are very busy:

NEW-ORLEANS, July 1, 1863.

By order of Brig.-Gen. EMORY, Commander of the Defences of New-Orleans—

No vessel for the present, public or private, will be cleared from this Department for up the river, unless by express permission from him.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
Special Agent of the Treasury Department and
Acting Collector of Customs.

Five hundred of the laborers taken from Col. T. B. THORPE'S City Surveyor's force left this morning four miles on the Jackson Railroad, in the rear of Camp Parapet, to cut down the trees in the rear of the ridge, to repel an attack, and to place obstructions beyond. The very dry weather has made marching in the rear dry and safe. The city is full of rumors and the citizens much excited. Nothing from above as to movements, and no account yet of the battle at Port Hudson, unless we get it *vid* New-York from your Port Hudson correspondent, whose letters are much sought after here.

Gen. SHERMAN is out of all danger, and very cheerful. He and his wife leave in a few days for New-York.

The following confiscated vessels have been sold at auction. The prices brought did not pay fees:

Sloop *Randal*, 26 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., complete, $125.

Sloop *Sidonia*, 22 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., complete, $43.

Schooner, no name, 27 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., complete, $35.

Sloop, no name, 20 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., complete, $21.

Sloop, no name, 16 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., complete, $9.

Sloop, no name, 20 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., complete, $20.

Sloop, no name, 18 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., complete, $11.

Arrest in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 9.

Hon. NAT. WOLF, candidate for Congress in this District, was arrested by the enrolling officers in Owen County, brought to this city and sent to Gen. BURNSIDE, at Cincinnati, in consequence of these words, used in a speech to the people of Owen: "This is a John Brown raid—a war against Slavery; and he hoped every true Kentuckian would rise in arms in opposition to it." He was for secession, separation, or anything else against it.

HAVANA, MEXICO AND VENEZUELA.

Arrival of the Steamer Corsica.

The Condition of Affairs in Mexico.

THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.

THE INSURRECTIONISTS STILL ACTIVE.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The steamer *Corsica*, from Havana July 4, arrived yesterday at this port.

Advices per *Corsica* report the arrival of the steamers *Alice, Raccoon, Kate, Antonica, Elizabeth, Ella and Annie*, and *Beauregard*, from Charleston, and the *Banshee, Lizzie, Flora, Fanny*, and *Charleston*, from Wilmington, all at Nassau.

FROM MEXICO.

News from Mexico—The Railroad Bridge to be Built at Metlac—Coal Discovered near Jalapa—Order of the National Authorities at Tampico for all Arms to be given in to Arm the National Militia—Napoleon's Decree of Sequestration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

HAVANA, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

Nothing fresh has been received from Mexico since the news brought by the French steamer *Vera Cruz*, of the occupation of Mexico City by the French, but as the English mail steamer *Trent* is due to-morrow or the day after, we may expect to receive by it further intelligence, and perhaps of a less one sided character than that brought by the abovenamed French steamer. As the *Trent* touches at Tampico, on her return voyage from Vera Cruz, we may possibly receive direct intelligence from San Luis Potosi which city JUAREZ has appointed to be the Capital and from where he can communicate directly with the first named port.

In extenuation of JUAREZ' abandonment of Mexico City without making any defence, it is alleged that it was impossible to defend it, and that the attempt to hold it would have only served to expose the inhabitants to multifold miseries. It must be also recollected that the abandonment of the capital and retreating into the interior was the original line of policy intended to be pursued, and that the talk of defending Mexico City was, if really in earnest, only an after determination, the original course proposed to be pursued being that which JUAREZ has now followed out.

The garrison left in Puebla by Gen. FOREY amounted to 4,000 men—2,000 French and the rest Mexicans.

The works on the railroad were progressing, but to extend the line by way of Orizaba, it was necessary to build a very expensive bridge over the mountain gorge of Metlac. The American engineer, Mr. TALCOTT, at first proposed a tubular bridge, but it was necessary to reject this project, as the work would not have cost less than $1,500,000 to $1,700,000. A suspension bridge like that at Niagara was afterward thought of, but it was soon discovered that as a work of solidity and duration it did not suit, and Mr. LYONS, the present engineer of the railroad, determined to make a plan and the necessary details for constructing a stone bridge. This bridge will be 220 metres long, with an elevation of 1,000 feet from its foundations. As its construction must delay, as its were, that of the road, the *Eco del Comercio* advises that hands be set to work immediately, and to employ upon it the 2,500 prisoners from Puebla that had arrived at Orizaba, and who were to be put, it was said, to labor on works of public utility.

There had been received at Vera Cruz numerous specimens of coal extracted from some veins discovered in the neighborhood of Jalapa.

The *Eco del Comercio*, speaking of this subject, says: "We know that the discoverer of these mines, with a generosity worthy of all praise, appears disposed to give up the rights that he has assured upon them, provided the railroad company wishes to acquire possession of the mines, by constructing a branch that may give importance to the working of this combustible."

The civil and military authorities of Tampico published, on May 28, a proclamation ordering all arms in the Southern District to be given in, in order to arm with them the national militia called to the seat of war. The following are its main regulations:

ARTICLE 1. In the term of eight days, counting from the time of the publication of this proclamation in each municipality of the Southern District, all the inhabitants comprised in article 1, of the supreme decree of Dec. 25, 1861, will deliver up to the first local authority of their respective domicils the firearms that they may have in their possession.

ART. 2. In the same time private persons and merchants will make the declarations ordered in articles 2 and 3 of the above-named decree; the person infringing this and the former regulation, if a Mexican, will be considered a traitor to his country, and punished according to military law; and if a foreigner he will be expelled as pernicious from the national territory, in conformity with article 4 of the abovenamed law.

ART. 3. If at the termination of the time fixed for delivering up arms, the natives and foreigners should not have done it who are suspected of having them, searches will be made, intrusting them to officers who, besides fit, energetic and honest, have the necessary prudence for fulfilling this duty, so that in no case there may be occasioned disputes or claims against the nation.

ART. 4. The denouncing of hidden arms will be held a patriotic action, there being moreover paid to those who do this service $3 for each gun with percussion nipples, or rifle, and $1 for each flint musket; swords, and other similar weapons, will be paid for in proportion, and according to their utility.

The news of the taking of Puebla was known at Madrid on the 11th of June, having been received by telegraph from Paris, where the news arrived *vid* England on the night of the 10th. It only took 15 days to convey the news from Havana to the Capital of France.

The above was brought by the new Spanish mail steamer *Principe Alfonso*, which arrived here from Cadiz yesterday, having made the passage in 18 days.

The *Diario de la Marina* in yesterday's paper publishes the following historical documents, as it calls them, copied from the *Monitor Franco-Mexicano* of the 29th of May, a newspaper published in Puebla:

DECREE OF SEQUESTRATION.

PUEBLA, May 21, 1863.

GENERAL: When you arrived in the Mexican Republic with the army of which the Emperor had conferred upon you the command to avenge the injuries of which France and its people had been the object on the part of the Government of Mexico, you made known by your proclamations and important acts, which it is useless to repeat here, the object of the intervention and the favorable intentions of his Imperial Majesty toward this country. You have not ceased to repeat that conquest was not the thought of France—that it carried under the colors of its flag no other wish than that of bringing back the country to itself, freeing it from the despotism which for so long a time weighed upon its destinies, ruined its finances and prevented all the material progress which its vast resources, its soil, so rich and so favored by nature ought to have allowed it to realize. In order to obtain more speedily the object intended by the intervention, you have invited the co-operation of honest men of all parties, you have made an appeal to all moderate opinions. The number of those who have come to place themselves under the loyal banner of France is relatively large, if we consider that the changes that the revolutions of which this unfortunate country has been the theatre for more than forty years, have extinguished every moral sentiment, perverting all the ideas of right and wrong.

When we look at your declarations, so clear and precise—when we consider that line of policy, so frank and disinterested, which accompanies all the distant expeditions of the empire—was it possible to be mistaken as to the intentions of France? Was Mexico entitled to treat as deceptive the tranquillizing words which you addressed to it in the name of a Power, all of whose aspirations are for liberty, whose efforts and sacrifices have no other object but that of bearing the torch of civilization to oppressed peoples? Evidently not; and if men interested in the maintenance of the state of things which you came to combat, because it is for them a source of advantages, had not interposed between the docile inhabitants whom they make a profit of, and your loyal words, which they pervert, it is probable that this Power, which lives only by disaster, would have fallen.

The time has arrived for taking against these agitators more rigorous measures, which, by reaching them in their material interests, will make them understand, as I hope, that the time for forbearance has passed. What the wise exhortations which you have addressed to them, what the loyal intentions of the Emperor, which you have explained to them, have not been able to obtain, will perhaps be brought about by attacking the property of these faithless men, who persist in remaining in the enemy's ranks to fight against the true interests of the country. The measure whose adoption appears to me necessary with respect to the men who hitherto have kept themselves aloof from intervention, and has had, in other circumstances, advantageous results, is sequestration—sequestration striking at all the real estate belonging to Mexicans who bear arms against the Intervention. This measure might likewise reach the personal property, so that the revenues proceeding from them might be seized. You know, General, what is the effect of sequestration; it is to pass over to the powers of the State, as represented here by the Prefect, the management of all property belonging to citizens who may happen to be in the above-named position.

The conditions of the sequestration may vary according to circumstances.

In the proposed decree which I have the honor to submit to you, and which I beg you to sign, if you approve of the regulations, I have reserved to the Commander-in-Chief of the army the right to diminish the severity with respect to citizens who are worthy of that favor, either from abandoning at a defined period the party which you have come to fight against, or from proving that they were dragged into it by force.

Be pleased to accept, General, the expression of my sincere regard. BUDIN,
Receiver-General of the Treasury in commission.

To the General of Division, Senator, Commander-in Chief of the Expeditionary Corps, Puebla.

The General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps in Mexico:

According to the memorial of the Receiver-General of Revenues in commission, I have judged proper to decree:

ARTICLE 1. The sequestration will be imposed upon all the real estate belonging to citizens of the Republic who carry arms against the French intervention, whether serving in the regular army or in bands of guerrillas or others, in a state of hostility against France.

ART. 2. The personal property belonging to individuals comprised in the former article will be likewise subject to this measure, whenever this property can be seized.

ART. 3. The political Prefect of each State subject to the intervention, will form, with himself as President, a Committee of four members, which shall be commissioned to designate the individuals to be comprised in the above-named categories, and to make out the general list of rural and city real estate and personal property belonging to them.

ART. 4. A copy of this list will be published in all the localities of the country subject to the intervention, with the consent of the Prefect, warning the tenants, rentees and debtors of the property and credits sequestrated, that they will not be legally exonerated except by paying their account to the Collector of the inland customs of the district where the objects sequestrated are situated.

ART. 5. A copy of the above-named list, certified by the Prefect, will be, as soon as it is published, transmitted to the Custom-house Office to serve as title of receiving.

ART. 6. The agreements relative to leases and lettings or others of any kind that may be afterward made by the Prefect to turn to account the property not actually occupied, will be likewise transmitted in certified copies to the same Collector to serve as legal title against debtors.

ART. 7. It is strictly forbidden under all the penalties that are formalized by the law, to the agents for collecting the inland revenue to demand of debtors a larger sum than what is marked in the lists. The only exception is for expenses in advance to obtain the payment of the quantities due and which ought to be paid in without deductions.

ART. 8. The Collector of Customs will give a receipt for each sum paid, and will include all the receipts of this class in a particular department both in his books and in his monthly account. This will be headed, *Payments Proceeding from Property Sequestrated.*

ART. 9. The General-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of deciding, according to the memorials of the Prefects, on all petitions that may be presented, both for the withdrawal of the sequestration and the restitution of the values received in virtue of the preceding regulations.

ART. 10. The present decree will be immediately published, printed and circulated throughout the country, subject to the intervention; it will be also done hereafter in all the States of the Republic, to be executed according to its form and tenor by all the Prefects that may be appointed in them.

ART. 11. Fifteen days after its publication the Committee mentioned in article 3 will proceed to make out the list. In it there are to be included all those who have not at this date returned to their homes, or who are not prisoners of war.

ART. 12. In case that after the making out of this paper and reading it to the Collector, the Prefect should be informed of the emigration of one or several of those under his administration, there will be made out a supplementary list, to be clothed with the same formalities as the preceding, to form a title of receiving.

ART. 13. The Receiver-General of Revenues in Commission is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be notified to the Chief Commander of each town and State, by conduct of the Head of the General Staff.

Given at Puebla, the 21st of May, 1863. FOREY.
LARA.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

The Insurrectionists Still Active.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

Porto Rico papers, giving an account of the fresh disturbances at Venezuela, have been received. The following is the account of the *Boletin Mercantil* of that place, with respect to these events:

"As we have heard, some heads of party made a declaration against the treaty of peace celebrated between PAEZ and FALCON, and they were not few who followed the new flag, proclaiming for Gen. CORDERO.

A small steamer of the Government, the commander and crew of which had joined the revolters, left Laguayra for Porto Cabello, and a few days after appeared with some forces, landed them at the last-named port, took possession of all the warlike materials they met in the places, destroyed the arms that could not be taken away, and returned back to Puerto Cabello with the two or three sloops-of-war that were at Laguayra. The Spanish war-steamer *Isabella II.*, of 16 guns, was at the last-named port, and its commander thought it proper to send a launch, with 30 men, to protect, if it should be necessary, any Spaniards that might wish to take refuge on board of a national vessel."

The *Independiente*, of Caracas, in its paper of the 8th ult., gives a few additional particulars upon the same subject.

"There prevails in this City more agitation, produced by the events at Laguayra and Puerto Cabello. Yesterday morning it was known in this city that the Governor of Carabobo had left Valencia on the 4th ult., and gone to Puerto Cabello, where a *pronunciamiento* had taken place, it was said, against the treaty of peace and for the continuation of the war. Almost at the same time the Government was informed that the steamer *Venezuela* had left Laguayra without its being known for where, and afterward that its commander was in connivance with the military commander of the place, Col. IGNACIO GALAN; for it ought to be known that Col. PAEZ, appointed chief of operations of that coast, is incapable of any act of infidelity to his duties. Lastly, the telegraphic communication being interrupted, a messenger from Maiquetia announces the landing at Laguayra of Col. A. OLIVA, with about 200 men, supporting as his flag the *pronunciamiento* of Puerto Cabello. The first act of the invaders was to go to the Custom-house. The agitation of the city is, therefore, natural, because such actions surprise their patriotism and are contrary to their good feeling. We can say for certain that the Government has now more than ever the means not only to make itself respected, but to reduce the authors of this new and impudent rising. To-night the city will be guarded by 2,000 men, who will very soon reëstablish order in Laguayra. Fortunately if these events retard the hopes based on the treaty of Coche, they are not enough to destroy it. The wish for peace is universal. LARA.

The Orthography of Admiral Foote's Name.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been recently called to an article in the WEEKLY TIMES, from your daily of the 27th ult., relative to Rear-Admiral FOOTE, in which you very justly make honorable mention of him; but from a want of knowledge of the facts, I presume, charge him with caprice. The facts are these: Nearly all the members of the FOOTE family in the United States sprang from NATHANIEL FOOTE, who emigrated with his family from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1630 took the freeman's oath in 1634, and emigrated through the wilderness, with others, to commence the settlements on the Connecticut River at Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor. TRUMBULL records that they were fourteen days on their way through the *wilderness.*

NATHANIEL FOOTE settled at Wethersfield in 1635, and was a pioneer and proprietor of that town. His second son, ROBERT, emigrated to Branford, Conn., and was an early settler and proprietor of that town, and from him Admiral FOOTE was descended.

NATHANIEL FOOTE, the proprietor, as the records abundantly prove, spelled his name terminating with an e. See *Farmer's Genealogical Registers of the Early Settlers of New-England*, octavo, 1829; *Goodwin's Genealogical Register of the Foote Family*, octavo, 1849. Gov. FOOTE, of Connecticut, was one of the originators of Mr. GOODWIN'S book. Every genealogist and antiquarian of this country knows the weight of these authorities.

Rear-Admiral FOOTE'S grandfather and nine cousins of the fifth generation from NATHANIEL FOOTE, and spelled their names without a terminating e. My father restored the terminating e, but Gov. FOOTE did not.

Some time previous to the death of Gov. FOOTE, and while we were projecting the genealogical work which was finally edited and published by Mr. GOODWIN, I laid before him the evidence I had obtained relative to the spelling of the name by our ancestors, and on investigating the evidence he admitted its validity and the propriety of correcting the spelling, but he, with some other public men of our name, *advanced in life*, among whom were Hon. SOLOMON FOOTE, United States Senator from Vermont, and Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOTE, former Judge of your Superior Court, chose to retain the spelling so long used by them, while their descendants, and nearly all others of the name, I believe, have generally adopted the original orthography. It was not caprice that led the Admiral to add the terminating e in spelling his name, but a desire to correct the spelling in accordance with that of his original ancestors in this country. The FOOTE family have now generally adopted the same method, simply because it is the *correct* one, nor are they aware of any good reason why they should abandon the spelling of their original ancestor for the sake of spelling their name as one of their inferior extremities or twelve inches.

Rear-Admiral FOOTE was too pure and high-minded, too honorable and brave, to do any act worthy of being called capricious, as all will testify who knew him personally.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,
E. T. FOOTE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, July 4, 1863.

FROM NASSAU.

Movements of Capt. Semmes—How he Transferred his Flag to the Georgia—Advices from St. Thomas—Movements of Blockade Runners.

We have received Nassau papers as late as July 4, from which we derive the following intelligence:

FROM ST. THOMAS.

From the Nassau Guardian, July 4.

St. Thomas advices, of the 4th ult., state that several Federal vessels-of-war were then in that port, composing the squadron of Admiral WILKES, who evidently intended making St. Thomas the centre of operations in the West Indies. Regardless of the fact that St. Thomas was in possession of the Danish Crown, the *Massachusetts* was, to all intents and purposes, the guard-ship, and remained at St. Thomas during the cruising of the other vessels, always having steam up, in readiness to overhaul any vessel leaving the harbor, and otherwise convoying the shipping leaving port.

The *Gemsbok* had been dismantled, and made a stationary coal hulk. Four vessels with coal were there from the States, supplying the fleet, and other stores were to follow. Much discontent prevailed on the subject, and the Colonial Government was much embarrassed by the extraordinary acts of Admiral WILKES. It was expected that the Danish Government would immediately remonstrate with the Federal Government against the aggressions of their officer.

CAPT. SEMMES.

From the Nassau Guardian, June 17.

From a private letter received on Monday, we learn that Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, arrived at St. Thomas on the 25th ult., landed at the back of the island, crossed with three of his officers, and went directly on board a 16-gun ship—the *Georgia*—and put out to sea before daylight, while Admiral WILKES and two other Federal cruisers were watching his movements.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

From the Nassau Guardian, June 24.

There have been three arrivals of steamers from Charleston since our last—the *Alice* (CARLIN) on Sunday; the *Racoon* (HARRIS) on Monday morning, and the *Kate* (STUBBS) on Monday afternoon. Our exchange files of the Charleston *Courier* and *Mercury* are to the 19th instant.

The steamers *Ella and Annie, Elizabeth*, and *Beauregard* have arrived from Charleston, and the *Banshee* from Wilmington, since our last, by which we have been favored with papers to the 22d instant.

OUR GUNBOATS.

From the Guardian, June 20.

We learn that the steamer *Victory*, from Charleston bound to this port, was chased when near Eleuthera, by the Federal war steamers *St. Jago de Cuba, Octarora*, and *Tioga*, and captured by the first-named vessel, the other two having given up the chase. The crew of the *Victory* were landed at Berry Islands, and arrived here yesterday in the sloop *Priscilla.*

From the Guardian, June 20.

The Federal gunboat *Octarora*, Capt. COLLINS, arrived from Key West yesterday, and having communicated with W. C. THOMPSON, Esq., United States Vice-Consul, left before sunset.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The following extracts from the ship-news columns of the *Guardian* show what the blockade runners are about:

ENTERED INWARD.

June 8—London, schooner Cynthia, Fox, assorted cargo, to H. Adderley & Co. Wilmington, steamer Banshee, Steele, cotton and turpentine, to H. Adderley & Co.

June 10—Wilmington, steamer Flora, Waters, cotton, &c., to H. Adderley & Co.

June 17—London, steamer Hebe, Hudson, assorted cargo, to H. Adderley & Co. Wilmington, N. C., steamer Charleston, Swan, cotton, &c., to G. Chambers & Co. Wilmington, steamer Fanny, Moore, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

June 19—Matamoras, bark Tivola, Azen, cotton and hides, to Sawyer & Menendez. Wilmington, *vid* Harbor Island, steamer Lizzie, Ireland, cotton, &c., to Saunders & Son.

June 23—Charleston, S. C., steamer Alice, Carlin, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co. Charleston, S. C., steamer Raccoon, Harris, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co. Liverpool, brig Bloomer, Chaddock, assorted merchandise, to H. Adderley & Co.

July 23—Charleston, S. C., steamer Kate, Stubbs, cotton and resin, to H. Adderley & Co.

June 25—Charleston, steamer Antonica, Thayer, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co. Steamer Elizabeth, Lockwood, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co. Steamer Ella and Annie, Bonneau, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

June 26—Wilmington, steamer Banshee, Steele, cotton and tobacco, to H. Adderley & Co.

June 27—Charleston, steamer Beauregard, Lyan, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

June 8—St. John's, N. B., steamer Ruby, Peat, merchandise, &c., by H. Adderley & Co.

June 9—St. John's, N. B., steamer Banshee, Steele, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

June 12—St. John's, N. B., steamer Arabian, Morse, assorted cargo, by Sawyer & Menendez; St. John's, N. B., steamer Flora, Waters, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.; St. John's, N. B., steamer Margaret and Jessie, Lockwood, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

June 24—St. John's, N. B., steamer Alice, Carlin, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

June 25—St. John's, N. B., steamer Fannie, Moore, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

Besides the above we notice announcements of the arrival and departure of a large number of sailing vessels, which are unquestionably engaged in contraband traffic.

NEW BOOKS.

—The mourners and admirers of an estimable character, Chaplain FULLER, will be glad to hear that a memoir of his life, by RICHARD F. FULLER, has been issued by WALKER, WISE & Co., of Boston. Chaplain FULLER was a brother of MARGARET OSOLI, and early in the war, accepted the chaplaincy of a New-England regiment. The story of his career is told mainly from the pen of the deceased. The men and things discussed belong to the active present, and are fresh with interest. An excellent account of the combat between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* will be found to be one of the most interesting chapters of the volume.

—Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL.D., also meets with the reward of private worth and public usefulness, in a loving memoir from the pen of TALBOT W. CHAMBERS—a connection of the deceased. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS.

—The following additions have been made to HARPER & BROTHERS' valuable series of school and college books: *Wilson's Primary Speller, The Elements of Arithmetic*, designed for Children, by ELIAS LOOMIS, LL.D., and *Science for the School and Family.*

—Part I. "Natural Philosophy," by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D. The last-named is a valuable addition to our hand-book of the physical sciences.

—*Saunders' Union Fourth Reader* will be found to contain an excellent selection of pieces for reading and declamation, accompanied with correct principles for delivering them to the best effect. It is published by IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-street, New-York.

—The beautiful and healthful press of the American Tract Society has just given birth to the following: "Calls to the Saviour," "The Pilgrim Path," "The Senses," "The Honey-Makers," "Kenny Carle's Uniform," and "Following After Jesus," a memorial of SUSAN MARIA UNDERWOOD.

—A story for young ladies, called *Faith Gartney's Childhood*, deals largely in these topics that are interesting to the rising generation of the feminine gender; and even parents may find that some of their little troubles and vexations are not inadequately reflected in its pages. The period between the ages of fourteen and twenty—to which the present volume is devoted—is the most momentous that can be discussed in the career of woman. Her aspirations, her joys, her experiences and her sufferings, are then themes fit for poets, and have been so from time immemorial. The authoress of *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* does not strike a very lofty strain. It is a quiet little ballad of home that she sings, and sings well. The work is published by LORING, of Boston.

—A

lege, Massachusetts, on "The Relations of the Sabbath to Free Institutions."

The providential connection of this Committee with the Sabbath reform, and the general tenor of letters on the subject from highly respected quarters, seemed to devolve on the undersigned the calling of this Convention, and the perfecting of such preliminary arrangements as might insure its usefulness. It will meet at a period of supreme moment in our national history. Our institutions submitted to the terrible arbitrament of war, are to be subjected again to the, perhaps, severer ordeal of peace and prosperity. In either trial, and in the period of transition, our hope as a self-governing people, under God, must centre in such institutions as enfold a divine life, and guarantee, by their very nature and influence, the indestructible elements of regulated freedom. The only existing free governments are those where the Sabbath is honored. Certain it is that "the American character and our glorious institutions will go down into the same grave that entombs the Sabbath."

In the confidence that the proposed Convention will contribute to the preservation and sacred observance of our National Rest Day, and thus to the purity and perpetuity of our free institutions and the advancement of our Redeemer's Kingdom, we would commit its issues to "The Lord of the Sabbath" and the God of nations.

NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.

NATHAN BISHOP,	DANIEL L. ROSS,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
ROBERT CARTER,	WM. A. SMITH,
C. A. DAVISON,	JONATHAN STURGES,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	OTIS D. SWAN,
JNO. ELLIOTT,	W. F. VAN WAGENEN,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	WILLIAM WALKER,
JNO. C. HAVEMEYER,	F. S. WINSTON,
DAVID HOADLEY,	O. E. WOOD,
JNO. E. PARSONS,	Sabbath Committee.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Recording Secretary.
RUSSELL S. COOK, Corresponding Secretary.
J. M. MORRISON, Treasurer.

Departure of the Tenth Regiment.

The Tenth regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. MISSING, will leave this City for Baltimore to-day. The regiment is ordered to assemble at the Arsenal, corner of White-street, at 3 o'clock P. M. It has now 500 men fully uniformed and equipped, and is ready to receive new enlistments today before their departure. Such as wish to join a Militia regiment and thus avoid the draft have here a last chance afforded them. The Tenth go out for three months service.

Naval Movements.

MORE VESSELS DISPATCHED AFTER THE PRIVATEERS.

Orders were received from Washington yesterday, directing Admiral PAULDING to dispatch to sea at once such vessels, of proper tonnage, as were at his disposal. In a few hours the corvette *Marion*, with Midshipmen on board, and the yacht *America*, were sent off, fully manned and equipped. Two or three regular navy-built steamers are preparing rapidly to follow them, and before a week five or six vessels will be on their track.

CHIEF ENGINEER KING.

This valuable officer, whose name was mentioned in connection with the appointment of Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, has taken his position as Superintendent of the iron-clads in the West. We are authorized to correct the statement that he was ordered to examine the engines of the *Roanoke*. Mr. KING had been for some months managing the Government foundry at Pittsburgh, and was presented with a valuable testimonial when leaving that city.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

In this Court, yesterday, William Stangford, 24 years of age, formerly a member of the First New-York Fire Zouaves, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing a watch and chain, valued at $100, from John D. Lovezy, in the Bowery, on the night of the 28th of June. The prisoner was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Francis Green, a workman, aged 22, was convicted of grand larceny, in stealing a boat, valued at $35, from James Green, of Pier No. 30 North River. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Wm. Hardy pleaded guilty to opening a sealed letter, containing money, directed to the firm of S. C. Richards & Co., in whose employ he was at the time. Sentence to-day.

Margaret Byrne pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary McIntyre pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

James McGuire, aged 20, a deserter from the Brady Light Infantry, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, in breaking into the house of Philopena Jummen, No. 232 Avenue B, and stealing therefrom clothing to the value of $96. The prisoner was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

William Warren pleaded guilty to an assault upon Angelina Treadwell with a knife, inflicting a severe wound upon her hand. Sentence to-day.

Patrick Murray, jointly indicted with James Clark for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Habeas Corpus Cases to be Brought Before United States Judges.

Provost-Marshal NUGENT has received instructions from Washington not to make returns hereafter to writs of *habeas corpus* issued by State Judges, further than to state in a respectful manner that such writs must be obtained from Judges of the United States Courts, when the United States is a party to the proceeding. This order will relieve Judge McCUNN of a large amount of unpleasant business.

The Remains of Gen. Zook.

The remains of the late Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK, U. S. V., arrived here yesterday at 3 P. M., from Valley Forge, Pa., in charge of Major E. J. WADE, of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD's Staff, and Lieut. JOSIAH M. TAVILLE and CHARLES H. H. BROOM, of his Staff. The remains are accompanied by the father and brothers of the deceased.

The body will lie in state at the Governor's Room, City Hall, pending arrangements for the funeral by the Committee on National Affairs of this City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—About 12 o'clock on Thursday night, a young man named EDWARD CALLOHAN, residing at No. 243 West Seventeenth-street, entered the drinking saloon of THOS. LANE, on the corner of Baxter and Park streets, and commenced to beat a woman, striking her several times on the head and breast. The barkeeper of the place remonstrated with him in regard to his conduct, whereupon CALLOHAN tried to fight with all present. He soon got into a quarrel with a man whose name is unknown, during which the latter stabbed CALLOHAN in the region of the heart, inflicting dangerous wounds. The stranger immediately fled, and has not been arrested. The injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital by Officer HYDE. His physicians say that he cannot recover.

TWO NEWLY BORN INFANTS FOUND IN THE WATER.—Mr. R. CURTIS, of Whitehall, found in the slip adjoining the South Ferry, yesterday morning, a brown paper parcel, which on opening was found to contain the bodies of two newly born infants. They were well covered with chloride of lime, and had been in the water but a few moments, as the paper was not yet wet through; probably dropped from the privy at the Hamilton-avenue Ferry-house. In the bundle, as weight to sink the bundle, was the brass beam of a pair of small scales, an old lock, a lancet, and some small pieces of iron.

A WOMAN THROWN OUT OF THE SECOND STORY WINDOW BY HER HUSBAND.—At a late hour on Thursday night, Officer MILNE, of the Twentieth Precinct, found a woman, named ANN GREENE, lying in the area of premises No. 353 Tenth-avenue, where she was thrown by her husband, from the second story window of the above number. GREENE was arrested, and committed to await the result of his wife's injuries. The latter was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where, after an examination, the surgeons pronounced her case hopeless. No bones were broken by the fall, but her internal injuries are very severe.

FORGING A DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE FOR A SOLDIER.—The examination of HENRY GESSNER, for forging a discharge certificate for a soldier named LOCHMAN—certifying that he was discharged for wounds, whereas it was for physical disability and not entitled to pension—was concluded before U. S. Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, by the committal of GESSNER for trial, the soldier being detained as a witness.

PREACHING AT THE N. E. ROOMS.—Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach to the sick and wounded soldiers at the New-England Relief Association's Rooms, No. 194 Broadway, to-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SEVENTIETH REGIMENT TO GARRISON FORT HAMILTON.—Orders were received yesterday directing two companies of the Seventieth regiment artillery to prepare to march at an hour's notice. The Colonel ordered the regiment to meet at the arsenal at 10 o'clock A. M., in full uniform and dismounted, with the view of selecting the companies with the fullest ranks. Capt. THOMAS McCARTY, of Company C, reported 120 men, and Capt. JOHN TIMMES 100 men ready for duty. These companies were selected and ordered to march under command of Maj. ROBERT SMITH. Their destination is either Fort Hamilton or some of the fortifications on the Staten Island side of the Narrows. An artillery company from Rochester, N. Y., was some time since ordered to garrison Fort Hamilton, and if they arrive soon will probably be assigned to that position. If not, the Seventieth will be sent there and the Rochester company to Staten Island. The following are the officers of the Seventieth regiment as far as selected: Colonel, WM. J. CROPSEY; Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis C. Granning; Major, Robert Smith; Adjutant, John McLear; Quartermaster, Robert Sullivan.

Co. A—Capt. Keyser, and Lieut. Butterman; Co. B—Capt. John Timmes, Lieuts. Zinger, Wockerman and Schmeldmacher; Co. C—Capt. Thomas McCarty, Lieuts. Peter Farrell, Michael C. Coleman and Robt. Ellwood; Co. D—Capt. Anthony Walter, Lieuts. Schaack, John Wills and John Hoaninger; Co. E—Capt. Richard J. Barry, Lieuts. G. S. Cowenhoven and John Brague; Co. F—Lieut. White commanding, and Lieuts. Morris and Horseley; Co. H—Capt. Snyder, Lieuts. Dillinger, Charles A. Ullman and Frederick Kendler; Co. K—Capt. Joseph F. Miller, Lieuts. Hadfield and Owens.

CONVICTION FOR ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.—RICHARD TOMPKINS was placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, on the charge of assaulting officer RIGGS, of the Forty-first Precinct police, with a deadly weapon. It appears that in May last the prisoner attacked a man named SHERMAN, in Carll-street, and beat him severely. A crowd of almost one hundred persons had gathered around. The officer was called upon to arrest the parties. He took hold of SHERMAN, and ascertaining that TOMPKINS was the assailant, took hold of him. He broke loose and ran into the house opposite, where he lived. The officer followed him into his room, and, with the assistance of two other officers, brought him out. He tore himself away, ran back into the house, followed by RIGGS, and, taking a horse-pistol from a nail, fired, the slugs with which it was loaded entering the wall. The officer was somewhat injured, but not seriously, the charge having just grazed his shoulder. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT THE ELYSIAN FIELDS.—The body of an unknown man was found on the beach opposite the Elysian Fields yesterday forenoon, and was taken in charge by Coroner F. W. BOHNSTEDT. Upon examination the Coroner found very severe cuts or wounds on the temple, and on the back of the head, which appeared to have been inflicted with some sharp instrument. Deceased is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, dark hair, high forehead. When found there were no pantaloons on the person; had on a coarse white linen shirt, with the initials "J. S." marked with red ink; a black and white checked vest, with suspenders tied together to his back, as though some weight had been tied to the same. The body appears not to have been in the water over twenty-four hours. The body was taken to B. N. CRANE's, undertaker, No. 132 Washington-street, for identification, and the inquest will be commenced to-day.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night, as two gentlemen and a lady were passing through Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, to the Erie Railroad Depot, a young man considerably intoxicated, named JAMES CONNELLY, residing in New-York, assaulted and grossly insulted the lady. The ruffian was assaulted in return, when he drew a knife and stabbed one of the gentlemen, Mr. BOXALL, of Hudson City, cutting a severe gash over his eye. CONNELLY was arrested and yesterday Recorder MARTINDALE committed him to the county jail for trial.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night a fire occurred in the building corner of Wayne and Greene streets, Jersey City, occupied by HUTTON & LACY, CHICHESTER & Co., and others. The inside of the building, together with the contents, were nearly all destroyed. The building was damaged about $800, on which Messrs. HUTTON & LACY were insured for $1,000 in the St. Mark's and the New-Amsterdam Companies. Messrs. CHICHESTER & Co., planing mill, were insured for $2,500 in St. Mark's, Brevoort, Harmony and Mutual, of Newark, which will cover their loss.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Yesterday morning a special train of cars, containing about seven hundred wounded soldiers from the late battles at Gettysburgh, arrived at Newark, and were quartered at the Government Hospitals.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The Ericsson batteries *Mahopac*, *Tecumseh* and *Manhatta*, in course of construction at SECOR & Co.'s yard, in Jersey City, are nearly completed, and will be ready for launching in about two weeks.

LAW REPORTS.

Opinion on a Question of Currency.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Clerke.

Hurlbut vs. *Carver et al.*—BY THE COURT: CLERKE, J.—When this case was before the General Term on a former occasion, the Justice, who delivered the opinion of the Court, observed that "it would hardly be consistent with a fair interpretation of this contract that the defendants might receive bills of banks on deposit at the time worth quite or nearly par, and after using the same be allowed to repay the amount in the same kind of money, even if it had become since the deposit worthless."

At the trial, evidence of a custom at Chicago was received, tending to show when deposits were made in the manner specified in this contract, that repayment should be made in notes of the same character; that is, in notes of Illinois Banks, but current for the ordinary transactions of business, in the State of Illinois, at their nominal or par value. It was, also, proved that any bills of Illinois Banks not depreciated more than five per cent., would, on the 11th June, 1862, when the certificate was presented for payment at the banking house of the defendants, have been received in payment, as ordinary currency in the State in the ordinary transactions of business at par.

On the first perusal of the certificate in question, I was inclined to the opinion that the defendants were liable to pay in specie. The description of the paper specified in the certificate appearing to me to relate only to the bills received, and not to the manner in which repayment should be made. Certainly it would be a hard construction of the contract to infer from it that the parties intended, although the bills were current at the time they were received, that the defendants, after using them, should be allowed to repay the amount in the same kind of money after it had become depreciated. This would be a fair construction if the deposit was a special one, merely for safe-keeping, when the same identical bills should be returned; but where, as in the usual dealings between banks and their depositors, the former use the money of the latter, nothing would be more unjust than that the banks, after applying the money when it was current to their own business purposes, should be allowed, after it became uncurrent and depreciated, to apply bills of the same kind which they may have on hand, or which they may pick up among the brokers, to the repayment of the amount deposited.

If the plaintiffs are not entitled to specie, they were at least entitled to payment in Illinois currency, receivable in the ordinary transactions of business at par.

Judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hardy vs. *Rea et als.*—Reference ordered to take proof of facts, &c.

In the Matter of E. M. Fish for Surplus Moneys.—Granted.

Knapp vs. *Scanlan et als.*—Order granted.

In the Matter of the Mayor, &c., of New-York relative to Central Park.—Reference ordered to take proof of facts.

James Burn vs. *Mary E. Burn.*—Four dollars per week allowed. No counsel fee allowed.

Maria Sallasch vs. *Albert Sallasch.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

William C. Pitman vs. *Mary P. Pitman.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Margaret Pettigrew vs. *Thomas A. Pettigrew.*—Motion denied with leave to amend.

Schenck vs. *Seely.*—Motion denied.

In the Matter of the Estate of James H. Kiss.—Prayer of petitioner granted. Trustee to give security in $18,000, with two sureties.

Stewart vs. *Cohen et al.*—Motion granted.

Bisly et al. vs. *Fagan.*—Motion granted.

Potter vs. *Paddock.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Scott vs. *Ferguson.*—Order granted.

Reiner et al. vs. *Ridney.*—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 10, 1863.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg..103½	50 Erie R. Pref.........102
11,000 do..........104	50 do..........102½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.106	500 Hudson R. R......s3.170
1,000 U. S. 6s, '67.......102⅞	100 do.........s3 169
1,500 U. S. 6s 5-20s. Cou.101	100 do.........s3.169½
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou. 97	100 do.........c.174½
10,000 do.......... 97½	100 do.........c.174
1,000 do.......... 99½	200 do.........c.173
13,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	50 Harlem R.........104
Notes. Oct. & Ap'l..106⅞	400 do..........103
35,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 65	20 do..........103½
4,000 N. C. St. 6s....... 70	1200 do..........102⅞
35,000 Mo. State 6s....... 69½	200 Reading R.......s30.104½
5,000 do..........b30 69⅞	1000 do..........104⅞
5,000 do..........b30 70	300 Mich. Cen. R.........109
4,000 N.Y.C. 7s, '76...116½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S....115
2,000 do..........116	200 M. S. & N. I.........79½
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M....120	50 do..........79½
1,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.	200 do.........b10 79½
S. F. Bs.......120	300 do..........79½
3,000 do..........119	50 do.........s10 79½
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M...102	1100 do..........79½
4,000 Al.&T.H. 2d M.Pr 90½	100 do..........79½
10,000 Ch.&N.W. 2d M...58½	200 do.........s10 79½
15,000 Tol. & W. 2d M...91½	27 Panama R.........188
2,000 P., Ft.W.&C.1M..104½	200 Ill. Cen. Full Stock.. 98
5,000 P., F. W. &C. 2d.100½	100 do..........97½
1,000 do..........100½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc......106½
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L.Gr. 59	200 do..........106½
150 Bank of Commerce.103	200 do..........106½
50 Am. Ex. Bank.....107	100 do.........b10.106½
15 Bank of State N.Y.103	400 Clev. & Pitt. R......85½
16 Del. & Hud. C. Co...143½	100 do.........s30 85½
100 do..........144	100 do.........b10 86
20,000 Amer. Gold......133	200 do.........s10 86
5,000 do..........132⅞	200 do.........b15 86½
15,000 do..........132½	450 Gal. & Chi. R........92
70,000 do..........132½	200 do.........s10 92
10,000 do..........132¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R.... 94½
150 Canton Co.........27½	33 Mil. & P. DuC. R.... 55
400 Cumb. Coal Prf....21	225 do..........55½
200 Quicksilv. M. Co.... 39	100 do..........56
150 Bucks Co. Lead..... 1½	300 do..........56½
400 Am. Coal Co.......65	250 do..........57
500 Canada C. Co........1½	100 do.........s15 57
400 Pacific M. S. Co....186	50 do.........s30 57
350 do.........s10.186	100 do.........s45 57
50 do.........s30.185½	350 do..........57½
25 do..........185½	100 do..........57½
100 do..........186½	100 do..........58
50 do.........s15 186	300 P., Ft. W. & C..... 67
250 N. Y. Cen. R.......119	150 A. & T. H. R....... 44
50 do..........118½	100 A. & T. H. R. Prf..... 71½
300 Erie Railway.......95½	100 Chic. & N. W. R..... 29
950 do..........95½	100 do.........b30 29½
150 do.........b30 95½	150 Chic. & Alton...... 65
200 Harlem R. Pref......100	100 Chic. & Alt. Pref.... 91

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. 104½	50 Hudson R.........177
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. 105½	50 do..........176
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.N 98½	200 do.........b15.175
10,000 Mo. State 6s...... 69½	50 do.........c.179
10,000 Am. Gold......132½	200 do.........b10.175
6,000 do..........132½	400 do..........179½
5,000 do..........132½	100 Mich. Cen. R........109½
550 Cumb. Coal Prf...... 21½	400 M. S. & N. Ind. R. 79
75 Pac. M. S. Co.......187½	200 do.......... 79½
50 do.........s30. 187½	100 M. S. & N.I.G.S......115
50 do..........188½	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.......106½
50 do.........s30. 188½	200 do.........b30. 106½
50 do..........189	300 Clev. & Pitts. R...... 87
100 N. Y. Cen. R.......118½	500 do..........86½
50 do.........b30. 118½	100 do..........86½
500 Erie Railway.......95½	100 Gal. & Chic. R......92½
200 do.........bnw 95½	200 do..........93
100 Harlem R.......s15 103	500 Clev. & Tol. R......110
1200 do..........103½	600 M. & P. Du C........ 60
200 Reading R.........104	250 do.........s30 58

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$70,000 Am. Gold.......132½	2600 Harlem R..........103
15,000 do.........c.132⅞	1800 do.........c.103
60,000 do..........132½	500 do.........s10 103
20,000 do.........c.132½	500 Reading R.........104½
110,000 do..........132⅝	600 M.S. & N. I. R...s3 78½
120,000 do.........s3.132½	800 do.......... 78½
100 Am. Coal Co......... 66	300 do.........s3 78⅝
150 Cum. Coal........... 21	200 do.........b3 78½
50 do.........s3 21	250 do.........c 78⅝
100 Pacific Mail....... 187	200 do.........s10 78⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R......s3. 118½	200 do.........b3 78⅞
100 do..........118⅝	200 do.......... 79
50 do.........s10 118½	400 do.........b3 79
100 do..........118½	400 Clev. & Pitts....... 86
100 Erie Railway......c 95⅝	500 do.........b3 86
100 do.........b5 95½	450 Mil. & P. Du C...... 60
600 do.........b3 95½	100 do.........b3 60
100 do.........s10 95⅝	160 Gal. & Chi. R....... 92½
200 do.......... 95½	200 do.......... 92⅝
150 Hudson R. R......c.177	400 do.......... 92½
100 do..........175	700 Clev. & Tol. R......110
50 do..........175¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R..... 95
100 do.........c.175	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold.......132½	100 Harlem R.........104½
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c.	100 do..........104⅝
Notes..........106½	1050 do..........104½
10,000 Mo. State 6s..... 69½	100 do.........s10.104½
100 Cumb. Coal......... 21½	500 do.........b3.104½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.......118⅝	500 do..........104½
300 Erie R............95½	200 do.........b3.104⅝
350 do.......... 95½	100 do.........s3.104⅝
100 do.........s10 95½	50 M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.115
100 do.........snw 95½	100 Ill. Cen. R.........106⅝
100 do.........b10 95⅞	400 Clev. & P. R........86½
100 M. S. & N. I. R..s10 79½	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C..... 59½
100 do.........b10 79⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R....... 93½
100 do.........snw 79⅜	200 Clev. & Tol.........110½
300 do.......... 79½	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.. 95½

FRIDAY, July 10—P. M.

There was a rise of 1@1½ ₩ cent. this forenoon in Gold Coin, partly on account of the improved demand for Exchange on London manifested yesterday and referred to in our last report, and partly, it is said, on doubts expressed by certain incredulous speculators of the fall of Vicksburgh and the safety, in Federal control, of the City of New-Orleans. Later in the day the price fell back, for a brief time, from 133@132¾ to 132¼@131½ ₩ cent. The sales at the Second Board were again at 132½@132¾ ₩ cent., and the final closing 132½ ₩ cent. The demand continued good for Bills on London for Saturday's mail, and sales of first-class Bankers' were made at 146@145½ ₩ cent. There is a consequent partial export request for Gold Coin of large denominations, and for California bars. Some of the standard drawers of Exchange buy Gold to make sure of covering their bills to a small profit, without meaning to ship it immediately.

The ease in the supply of Money to the Brokers continues to increase, at 6@7 ₩ cent., owing to the improved confidence of lenders since the events in Pennsylvania and on the Mississippi River. The same feeling is manifested in the subscriptions to the 5-20 years Stock of the United States. These are in advance of the ability of the Department to supply the Bonds at once, though nothing is lost to the subscribers in the way of interest by the delay. Messrs. FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE & Co., and LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., continue their liberal facilities to the public as representing the General Loan Agent, Mr. JAY COOKE, and subscriptions can also be made at the Treasury direct.

The Stock Exchange was again firm at the close of the dealings to-day, after some adverse fluctuations early in the sales at the First Board. There was a further rise in Hudson River shares of 4 ₩ cent.; Harlem 2@2½, and Pacific Mail 5 ₩ cent. Among the Western Roads, the upward turn was strong in Prairie du Chien—the advance equal to 4 ₩ cent.—and there was a rise of about 1 ₩ cent. each in Pittsburgh, Michigan Central, Rock Island and Galena. New-York Central and Eries, and also Michigan Southern, were much the same in price as on Thursday afternoon. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper, of all descriptions, were in steady demand. The change in Missouris were against yesterday's price, but 70 ₩ cent. was bid at the close, after sales at 69½ ₩ cent. There was more doing in the Railway Mortgages, and prices generally firm. The following figures were quoted after the breaking up of the Second Board, in comparison with last night:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	131½	132½	Harlem Pref.	99	100
U.S. 6s, 1881	105½	105½	Mich. Central	108½	109½
N. Y. Central	118½	118½	Mich. Southern	79⅝	79½
Erie	95⅝	95½	Mich. Guarant'd	115	115
Erie Preferred	102½	103	Illinois Central	107	106½
Hudson	175	179	Pittsburgh	85½	86½
Pacific Mail	185	190	Fort Wayne	66½	67½
Harlem	102⅝	104½	Rock Island	94½	95½
Canton	27½	27½	Northwest	29½	29½
Prairie du Chien	56	59½	Galena	92½	93
Treas. Cer., new	99	99	Reading	105	104½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........115	Mechanics' Bank. Ass.. 92
Merchants'..........108	Ocean..........98½
Union..........110	American Exchange....105
Tradesmen's..........106	Metropolitan..........109
National..........105	East River.......... 98
Merchants' Exchange.. 98	Commonwealth.......... 93½
State of New-York....103	Park..........120
Commerce..........103	N. Y. Exchange..........110

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s..........105	Al. & T. H., Income.... 81
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est. .101	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.. 35
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64..........101	Chic. & N.W.S.F..........105
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76..........116	Chi. & N.W. Int. B..........100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.120	Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 2d ser. 85
Erie thirds, '83..........109	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.......... 58½
Erie fourths, '80..........105	Han. & St. Jo. firsts... 76
Erie fifths, '88..........104	Tol. & Wab. firsts..........102
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77.107	Tol. & Wab. seconds.... 91½
Hud. R. firsts, '69..... 117	Mil. & P. du C., 1sts...100½
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85.117	Gal. & Chic. firsts..........102
Hud. R. thirds, '75..........120	Gal. & Chi. Extended..112
Harlem firsts, '69, '73..110	Chi. & R I. firsts..........106½
Har. seconds, '64..........102	Clev. & Tol. S. F..........106
Mich. Cen. '69 '72..........115	N. Jersey Cen. firsts...106
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82..119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.104
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts..116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds...100
Mch. So. seconds..........101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.. 80½
N. Ind. R., Gosh. Line '68.105	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds..... 97
Illinois Central '75..........115	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths..... 80
Al. & T. H. firsts..........101½	Miss. & Mo. L. G..... 59
A. & T. H., preferred.. 90½	

The following shows the receipts of the Morris Canal Company:

Total to June 27, 1863..........	$121,583 33	
Week ending July 4, 1863....	10,616 55	—$132,199 99
Total to June 28, 1862..........	93,621 14	
Week ending July 5, 1862....	4,151 09	— $97,772 23
Increase in 1863..........		$34,427 66

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week in July were:

1863..........	$22,440
1862..........	14,096
Increase..........	$8,344

The following additional Fire Insurance Dividends (half-yearly) for July have been announced for:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Lamar	5	Central Park	4
Manhattan	5	Fireman's Fund	3½
East River	5	Republic	3½

The payments into the Treasury to-day for the New Loan were $396,250 on account of the Loan Agent and $77,450 by subscription direct at the Treasury.

We have received from a thoroughly informed correspondent the following remarks on the situation of certain railway interests in Wisconsin, in reply to a paragraph in one of our neighboring journals:

We notice an article in one of the morning papers of July 10, quoting a falling off of $60,000 in the receipts of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway. On comparison with the Company's report, we find the falling off for six months, from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1863, to be $36,116 80. Reference to their report shows that the local traffic in 1862 decreased nearly 24,000 tons, owing to a crop failure along the line of road. The real effect of a poor crop only shows itself fully in the six months just preceding the new crop. Considering this and the favorable crop in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota last year, we think, notwithstanding the competition mentioned in the above article, the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien has managed to get its share. We are glad to see the La Crosse, now Milwaukee and St. Paul, do so well under the influence of a large crop last year, for we think—considering the burthens in the way of bonds and shares proposed upon it—it will need a continuance of these receipts not only, but a further increase to make their preferred securities paying ones. Comparing the tendency of the article referred to with the accounts of drought in Northern Iowa and Minnesota, we think it too early to warrant all the inferences, for this year may eventually show a good crop in districts tributary to the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway, and a poor one in those tributary to the St. Paul line. Nor do we understand that the negotiations for consolidation have fallen through. All that we can learn is that the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Directors decline recommending a basis offered by the St. Paul interest, and are ready to publish it if desired, with their views.

The true interests of both lines, and probably also of the City of Milwaukee and the State of Wisconsin, would seem to make a consolidation advisable. We believe the Prairie du Chien Directors willing, and also a number of the leading Directors of the St. Paul Company willing. There are probably some conflicting interests that will put difficulties in the way, judging from the tone of the Milwaukee papers. We can, however, not approve of the tone of the article referred to. The Michigan and Prairie du Chien Company know what they have, and it cannot forward or benefit negotiations to endeavor to depreciate their property at a moment when they suffer from a failure of local crop—a temporary thing that will sooner or later naturally be reversed. Lauding one interest and depreciating the other is not a good way to forward consolidation, and only can lead to the belief that the writer means to prevent consolidation.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending July 9, were $973,670 against $696,580 same week last year, and $226,380 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	742	$304,865	433	$175,930	309	$107,685
Mf. of Cot'n	237	60,188	31	12,458	139	33,088
Mf. of Silk	242	198,936	37	54,154	25	23,591
Mf. of Flax	724	99,983	189	26,609	242	50,185
Miscellan's	157	3,210	3	1,337	27	6,880
Total	2,102	$703,182	693	$270,488	742	$221,429
W'd		270,488				703,182
Total entered		$973,670		Total marketed		$924,611

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,533,507 73, including for Customs, $119,000; Payments, $2,224,948 52; Balance, $23,201,564 96.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 10, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 41 bbls. Ashes, 24,582 bbls. Flour, 156 bags Corn Meal, 78,169 bushels Wheat, 85,563 bushels Corn, 12,162 bushels Oats, 379 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,011 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Was inactive and unsettled.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in more request at 20c.@22c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Were lightly dealt in and were depressed.

COFFEE—Rio was in demand and a cargo was reported sold, but without reliable particulars. The movements in other descriptions were unimportant.

COPPER—The inquiry for Refined Ingot was fair, chiefly at 31c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, and quoted up to 59c.@60c. for Middlings, ₩ lb. Sales and resales, 730 bales.

DYEWOODS—Have been quiet at irregular prices.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been less sought after, and prices have been less buoyant.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, to-day, and prices have favored sellers. Sales since our last, 17,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 30@$4 85; poor to choice extra State at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..........	$4 30	@$4 85
Extra State..........	5 40	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 7 60
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	6 05	@ 7 60
Extra Genesee..........	6 00	@ 7 60
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	6 00	@ 9 25

Southern Flour is doing better; sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $6 15@$6 85 for poor to good superfine; $6 90@$8 30 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 35@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales, 1,000 bbls. Extra, at $5 50@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for MARSH's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 650 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited and the market heavy.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, mainly for export, and prices have been quoted firmer. Sales have been made of 132,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 53@$1 55; Amber Western at $1 40@$1 43—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western (Winter) at $1 35@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 33@$1 38, the latter for very superior; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 14@$1 26, and Amber State at $1 42 ₩ bushel. Corn is improving; sales have been reported to-day of 136,000 bushels, at 67½c.@69c. for shipping mixed Western; 66c.@67½c. for unsound; 73c.@75c. for White, and 70c.@71c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at 93c.@$1 05, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats continue dull and heavy, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@76c.; State at 76c.@77c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rule quiet and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 8, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "FLOUR—The surrender of Vicksburgh and the Federal successes in Pennsylvania have made the market dull, and buyers are now waiting for prices to be regulated according to the new basis for Gold. Freight to New-York by lake and canal 90c.—by lake and rail 95c. Receipts for week, 4,086 bbls., against 9,328 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation 267,242 bbls. WHEAT—The important decline in gold consequent upon the recent victories of the Union army has depressed prices about 4c. ₩ bushel. Lake freights have also declined 2½c. The weather continues dry, and rain is very much needed; yet the growing crop still promises well. Receipts for the week have averaged 42,000 bushels per day, against an average of 76,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. Stock in store about 950,000 bushels. Freights to Buffalo dull at 5c., and to Oswego at 12c. We quote No. 1 Spring, on board, at $1 14; No. 2 do. at $1 01½; Rejected at 82c.@86c. Receipts for the week, 253,198 bushels, against 454,969 bushels same time last year. Shipments for the week, 504,010 bushels; since opening navigation to Canadian ports, 1,437,658 bushels; to American ports, 3,953,324 bushels. Total, 5,390,982 bushels; same date last year, 6,841,903 bushels."

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request, to-day, at 75c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling in lots at 15c.@21c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manilla is held with more firmness, at 10½c. ₩ lb., but is inactive. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

IRON—Has been quiet and unsettled in price.

LEAD—Is depressed and unsettled; Pig, $7 87½@$8 ₩ 100 lbs.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand and held firmly.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c., and a cargo of Nuevitas, at 48c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been depressed and unsettled.

OILS—Petroleum was active and very firm. Other kinds were quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand and sales have been made of 3,000 bbls., at $11 75@$12 00 for Old Mess; $13 87½@$14 for new Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy at 5½c.@7c. ₩ lb. Lard is in moderate request, sales 650 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales 180 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 bags East India, at $8 25@$8 37½, free, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been more sought after, including Turk's Island at 45c. ₩ bush.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and heavy. Calcutta Linseed ranges from $3 15@$3 25 ₩ bush.

SPICES—Were in limited request at irregular prices.

TEAS—Were less sought after, and prices were less firm.

SUGARS—Sales to-day were confined to 370 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12½c.@12½c., and Cuba, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Market depressed.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 640 bbls., at 45½c.@46c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Corn on private terms, and, by steamer, 4,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₩ ton. For London, 700 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl., and 14,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 8d.@9d. ₩ bushel. For Cork and orders, 18,000 bushels Grain at 7s. 9d. ₩ quarter. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Flour (by steamer) at 3s. ₩ bbl. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	July 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 11	New-York	Southampton.
Shannon	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
North American	July 11	Quebec	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	July 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Morning Star	July 11	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	July 22	New-York	New-Orleans

For California.

North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, close on Monday, July 13, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*
"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*
"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.
Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.
For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & Co., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.

SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.

GILLIES'
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE
Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 36 and 60 pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Only Manufacturers, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application. T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPONSIBILITY will leave in few days to visit several European cities. Should any party have claims or other business transactions that they may desire to place in the hands of a competent person for adjustment, they will please address MERCHANT, Box 2228 Post-Office.

DR. EMET'S CORN SALVE CURES CORNS, Bunions, &c., &c. Price 25c. and 50c. a box. Immediate relief and permanent cure. For sale by D. S. BARNES and H. C. OAKLEY, and all druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CABINET OF MINERALS, geological specimens, shells and corals, comprising over 4,600 specimens, mostly of large cabinet size, and specially adapted for a college or other public institution. Address Prof. CHAS. S. STONE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED, TO LEASE FOR A FLORIST'S ESTABLISHMENT, from four to six lots of ground, situated any way from 14th to 71st sts., and between the 3d and 7th avs.; lots on the avenues preferred. Apply to A. REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway.

ICE FOR SALE.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS clear Ice on Kennebec River, 24 inches thick; can be delivered on board vessels drawing about 14 feet of water, without delay. Inquire of SKIDDY, MINFORD & CO. No. 101 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—ON THE FIRST floor of No. 151 Nassau-st., with entrance also from Park-row. Inquire at the *Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at which Rev. Dr. MASSIE, of London, delegate from the Anti-Slavery Conference of Ministers in Manchester, will present the address of 750 French Protestant Pastors to the Ministers of the Gospel in Great Britain on Slavery and the Rebellion of Slaveholders in America—together with the response of 4,000 Ministers of the Gospel in Great Britain. Also, an address from the same to the Ministers and Pastors of the United States of America. After which will be presented a response to the preceding, for the adoption of the meeting assembled. All Christians and Ministers are invited to attend. Dr. CHEEVER will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. N. HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st Congregational Church Brooklyn (near Hoyt-st.), SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. This church will not be closed during the Summer, nor the pastor be absent from his pulpit. Special subjects every Sabbath. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday evening.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A.M. Subject: *Conquering and to Conquer.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M., and preaching at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

ALL THOSE NOT SPECIALLY INTERESTED in some church in the Northeastern section of the City, will find pleasant church accommodations in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, (Old School,) corner of 46th-st. Rev. J. SANDERSON, the Pastor, preaches every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation EVERY SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st., known as the Republican Rooms. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING in the ante-room of the hall.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FIFTY third-st., near 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The sermon in the EVENING will be the fourth of the series of "*Religion in Social Life.*" Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDALL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Error of Sadduceeism, and its Refutation by our Lord.* At 3 P. M.—*How are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL DELIVER the eighth Lecture to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Injurious Treatment: The Danger of its Influence upon the Mind and Passions of the Young.*

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway. Sunday School Monthly Concert on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. LUCIUS HART, Esq., H. HUNTINGTON LEE, Esq., and Rev. C. C. GOSS will take part in the exercises. Singing by the children and Harmonics.

OUR LORD IS COMING!—S. S. SNOW, MESsenger of Christ, and pastor of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Time and Manner of Christ's Second Coming.* Seats free, and strangers welcome.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Gathering in of the Harvest.* Communion at 3 P. M. EVENING, at 7½, the Pastor will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

DR. JUNKIN'S LAST PROPHETIC LECture until September, will be delivered at 3½ o'clock next SUNDAY, July 12. Subject—*The Second Woe Trumpet.* Rev. ix., 13—21. The Church will be open for ordinary service until August, at 10½ and 3½. Canal and Greene sts. Invitation general and seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. H. LOOMIS, of 2d-st Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING by the Rev. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE VICTORY FROM THE LORD.—REV. T. RALSTON SMITH may be expected to preach on the significance of our recent victories, (D. V.,) in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FLEET-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—A thanksgiving sermon, for recent Union victories, will be preached in this Church, by the pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, on SUNDAY MORNING, July 12, at 10½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park,) Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach, SABBATH MORNING, upon *God on the Side of Right*, and in the EVENING upon *The Dignity of Labor.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. AND 28TH-ST.—The hours for Divine service and sermon at the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAYS, will be 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M., until further notice.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. GEORGE B. HOPSON, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7¾ o'clock, P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG will preach morning and evening.

OPPOSITION TO SPIRITUALISM.—ELder F. H. BERICK, of Boston, will continue his Lectures on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, of July 15 and 16, to commence at 8 o'clock, at the Hall, No. 24 Cooper Institute. All are invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. No evening service.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach in the church in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching in this house on SUNDAY, by Rev. EDWARD STRONG, of New-Haven, Conn. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, July 12, morning service and sermon in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale house; one residing with his parents in this City, or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged American woman as saleswoman for a bakery-store. Address, giving reference, SALES, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, AT NO. 67 Macdougal-st., a good plain cook; German or colored preferred.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.—A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, with first-class references, may apply at No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A smart, tidy young woman desires a situation, in the above capacity; is an excellent laundress, a good cook and baker, willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman or groom; understands driving and taking care of carriages and harness; has no objection to the country; has three years' recommendation from his last employer. Address THOMAS, Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted by a single man, in a private family; thoroughly understands the business; is a good groom, milker and gardener if required; will be found capable, honest and obliging; has very good reference. Address M. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good City reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS ACCOUNTANT.—A SITUATION IS WANTed by a competent and experienced accountant; banking, commission, insurance or manufacturing business preferred. Address A. B. C., Box No. 318 *Times* Office. References satisfactory.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT, the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC PRESS; for particulars, inquire at No. 5 Bowling-Green, Room No 7.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also, instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—NINE POINTS OF THE LAW—WANTED, A THOUSAND MILLINERS—A REGULAR FIX.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Afternoon—DR COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special dispatch from Washington states, on the authority of an officer just arrived from the army, that the rebels were yesterday occupying the old Antietam battle-ground, and that a battle there was imminent. Our forces were reported in possession of Williamsport, and holding both banks of the river, which was very high, and likely to continue so for several days.

Gen. NAGLEE, in command of a portion of Gen. FOSTER'S troops, has reported to Gen. MEADE, and has been assigned to a command at Harper's Ferry.

The Medical Inspector at Gettysburgh telegraphed to Washington yesterday that the number of rebel wounded thus far known to be in our hands was over ten thousand, exclusive of those captured by our cavalry.

The Richmond papers of the 8th inst., which have been received, contain dispatches regarding the battles at Gettysburgh from Martinsburgh, Va., dated the 6th. They claim a great victory for Gen. LEE, with the capture of 40,000 "Yankee" prisoners. According to these dispatches the heaviest fighting was done on Saturday and Sunday—on which days there was no fighting whatever between the main armies, LEE'S efforts being mainly directed to an escape with the remnants of his defeated army. The Richmond *Enquirer*, however, acknowledges a loss of ten thousand, with a number of General officers, and says that on the 7th between three and four thousand wounded arrived at Winchester. If this be correct, the rebel losses must be even larger than our most liberal estimates. Up to the 8th inst., the rebels in Richmond appear to have had no knowledge of the fall of Vicksburgh. The papers continued their boasts that the garrison would be able to hold out, and that JOE JOHNSTON would soon make GRANT feel his presence.

The Vicksburgh garrison is said to have comprised 28,000 men. Among the officers captured are one Lieutenant-General, four Major-Generals, and between fifteen and twenty Brigadier-Generals.

The manner in which the news of the surrender of Vicksburgh reached Cairo so quickly is at last explained. Immediately after the surrender had been concluded—at half-past 9 A. M. on Saturday—Admiral PORTER dispatched the steamer *V. F. Wilson*, a very fast boat, with bearers of dispatches from himself and from Gen. GRANT. The latter was put ashore at Memphis, whence he expected to telegraph, but the line happened to be temporarily disabled, and Admiral PORTER'S messenger, who proceeded with the *Wilson* directly to Cairo, thus anticipated Gen. GRANT'S dispatch bearer. Dispatches to the Chicago papers state that, on July 1, Gen. LOGAN fired another mine under Fort Hill, and blew up one side of the work, so as to leave the entire floor open to the fire of our artillery. The explosion threw four dead rebels and one live negro into our trenches. The rebel Gen. MATT. GREEN is said to have been killed when the first mine was exploded. It is also stated that 24,000 prisoners and 108 siege guns were surrendered by Gen. PEMBERTON. Col. L. KIRBY SMITH left Vicksburgh for Port Hudson on July, 1, with dispatches for Gen. BANKS.

Gen. MEADE announced the fall of Vicksburgh to his army as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 7, 1863.
It is with much satisfaction that the Major-General Commanding announces to the army under his command that he has received official intelligence that Vicksburgh was surrendered by the enemy to Gen GRANT on the 4th instant.
By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
S. F. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. BURNSIDE issued the following order upon receipt of the news of the surrender of Vicksburgh:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 7, 1863.
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 256.—8. in honor of the capture of the City of Vicksburgh, after a siege almost unparalleled in history, the Commanding General directs that, as a slight appreciation of the event, one hundred (100) guns be fired this afternoon, on each of the forces of Cincinnati and Newport, Ky. By order of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
R. H. I. GODDARD, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

By the steamship *George Washington*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive our Port Hudson correspondence to the 2d inst., and our New-Orleans correspondence to the 4th. The third assault on Port Hudson had not yet taken place, but was expected immediately. Meantime there had been several sharp encounters along the lines, which were very close together—so near that missles could be thrown over the works by hand. The rebel cavalry were hovering on Gen. BANKS' rear, but no very serious demonstration was expected in that direction. The guerrillas, however, had succeeded in capturing Gen. NEAL DOW and his Staff—they being at the time at a house outside our lines. Donaldsonville, after the rebel attack and repulse, an account of which was received by the last previous arrival was evacuated by our forces and the place destroyed. The guerrillas were very troublesome on the river, between Baton Rouge and New-Orleans, and had compelled the return to the latter place of several steamers with supplies. Considerable excitement existed in New-Orleans in apprehension of a rear attack, and active measures were being taken to strengthen the defences.

The Captain of a schooner, which arrived at Boston, yesterday, brought a report that a rebel bark-rigged steamer, of six hundred tons burden, was cruising in the Seal Islands fishing ground previous to the 27th ult. A large ship, loaded with deals, reported of Kennebunk, Me., was said to have been burnt by her.

The Delaware *Republican* states that there are now several thousand prisoners at Fort Delaware, their number having been greatly increased within the present week. The rebels suffer immensely, many of them being sick. On Thursday last, no less than seventeen were interred, having been conveyed to the adjacent shore of New-Jersey for that purpose. By the great addition to the number of prisoners, the mortality will be proportionately increased.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that on Thursday, July 2, a force of rebels under General WM. JACKSON attacked our troops at Beverly. The Tenth Virginia, under Col. HARRIS, had forty pickets captured and his regiment almost surrounded. The Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, Col. SCHOONMAKER, now in Gen. AVERILL'S brigade, was ordered to make a forced march from Phillippi They drove the enemy back to Elk Water, a distance of forty miles, kept up a running fight, destroyed two of the enemy's guns, and recaptured the pickets, with important rebel mail matter.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th inst. announces that in the Libby Prison, on the previous day, the Captains among the National prisoners drew lots for two of their number to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of the rebel Capts. CORBYN and MCGRAW, by Gen. BURNSIDE, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of last May. The lots fell upon Capt. HENRY WASHINGTON SAWYER, of the First New-Jersey cavalry, and Capt. JOHN FLINN, of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers.

The Nassau *Guardian* of July 4 repeats the story of an engagement between the *Vanderbilt* and *Alabama*, in which the former was sunk. We have already had this rumor and its contradition from Havana.

The Toronto *Leader* illustrates English feeling in an editorial upon the recent rebel reverse in Pennsylvania, which closes thus: "There is not the least ground for despondency. To concentrate its forces will but strengthen the South, and if its recent reverses but tend to this end, there will not be much cause for regret."

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 10th ult., received by way of Acapulco and San Francisco, are of no particular importance. JUAREZ arrived in San Luis Potosi on the 7th, and established the seat of Government there, while the late garrison of the city, numbering some 19,000, were distributed at points west. It was believed that FOREY had sent a communication to JUAREZ, urging him to accept terms of peace. We also have some details of recent events in Mexico by way of Havana, but nothing later.

From Venezuela, we learn by Caracas papers to the 8th ult., that the war is by no means over. Insurrections had broken out in Valencia. Puerto Cabello and Laguayra. In the latter place a Col. OLIVO had destroyed the Government war materials, taken the ammunition, &c., seized the Custom-house, and, with quite a large faction, had declared for Gen. CORDERO. The pronunciamientos of Valencia and Puerto Cabello are to the same effect, viz.: Opposition to the treaty of peace celebration at Coche, between PAEZ and FALCON, and demanding a continuance of the war. The commander and crew of one of the steamers-of-war have declared for the insurrectionists.

In the matter of Kings County against Col. BURKE, wherein an attachment for contempt was issued, the case stands thus: the Sheriff returns that he is unable to obtain admission to the fort, and that a large force of troops and of artillery would be necessary to enforce the writ. This force Kings County does not possess, and the matter has been referred to Gov. SEYMOUR.

Messrs. BATES, agents in Boston of the Cunard steamships, state that all their vessels leaving that port during the Summer months will call off Cape Race when the weather permits, and will take any news or dispatches that may be telegraphed to that point. They are usually due off Cape Race during Saturday night, after their departure from Boston.

The price of Gold Coin and Bills on London advanced 1 ₱ cent, yesterday; Gold 132½; Exchange 145½@146 ₱ cent. Stocks firm. Money easy.

Breadstuffs were in good request yesterday at firmer prices. The main business in Provisions was transacted in Pork, which was dearer. Cotton was in demand at advanced rates. Groceries, Hides, Leather, Skins, Fruit, Hemp, Hops, Metals, Seeds and Tobacco were generally inactive. Tallow was in moderate request. Whisky was heavy and drooping. The auction sale of Boots and Shoes passed off rather spiritedly. The Dry Goods trade was depressed and quite unsettled. The Freight engagements were limited.

The War and the Conscription.

We hope neither the Government nor the country will forget that even if LEE is again defeated on the Potomac, it is not at all probable that the rebellion will be completely suppressed in another fortnight. At the very best, it is all but certain that a large portion of the rebel army will escape into Virginia, let it be in ever so great disorder and disorganization; and once there, we should make a great mistake in supposing that all that skill, industry, and energy can do, will not be done by the leaders to gather up and reunite the fragments for another struggle. Fresh men will be forced into the field, worse men, perhaps, than those with whom we are now contending—younger and older, feebler, but still brave men, well officered, and subject to an iron discipline; and if it is not possible to organize them in Eastern Virginia, they will be organized in the mountains or in the Cotton States. We should be strangely and inexcusably blind if we rushed to the conclusion that the dispersal of even two of their best armies will drive the leaders of the insurrection into *immediate* submission. They will hold out as long as they can keep even ten thousand men together, in the hope that time may do for them what skill and valor have failed to do, and that something or other may "turn up," to restore their fortunes before the last sparks of resistance are trampled out; and even after they have lost all hope, they will hold out for honor's sake. They are not, as they have already abundantly proved, easily moved from their purpose by considerations of humanity, and if the protraction of hostilities for three months or half a year longer, would enable them, even at the cost of thirty or forty thousand lives, to make their appearance in Paris and London, with a little more *éclat*, we may be perfectly certain they will not deny themselves this source of distinction.

Consequently common prudence, we will not say common sense, requires that we should make all our arrangements to keep our army up to its full strength, and on a war footing, for another year at least, let our successes in the conflicts now impending be ever so brilliant, and putting out of sight the strong probability that the tremendous social convulsion through which the South is passing, will render the presence of troops necessary in most of the Slave States, long after armed opposition to the Government is at an end.

It must not be forgotten, however, that after another battle or two, a very large proportion of the troops of the Army of the Potomac will consist of militia, half of whose thirty days' term of service is already expired. We shall of course derive a large reinforcement from six months' men, but not nearly large enough to fill up the gaps which are now being daily made in the ranks of the gallant three years' men to whose skill and experience, as well as to whose courage, we so largely owe our safety to-day. So that the necessity of raising men by the Conscription Act, as well as in every other way, is in no way diminished, but rather increased by our recent successes. Unless they are well and vigorously followed up, without pause or intermission, the torrents of blood by which they have been purchased will have been shed in vain. It has been too much the fashion, both of the Administration and the country, to suppose after each victory, that the contest was over, and to spend the time in rejoicing, and boasting, and prophesying, which the enemy was using vigorously to repair his losses and reorganize his forces. We must have no more of this. We must act in the arms of victory, as if we were on the edge of defeat. Our enemy has given proof in abundance, above all things, of elasticity and recuperative energy, so that our salvation lies in giving him no breathing-time. The victory at Getttysburgh might therefore be considered as mainly valuable in affording the Government more time for the enforcement of the draft and the vigorous organization of the Veteran Corps. There ought to be 100,000 men under arms at this moment, by virtue of the conscription; there are not ten. But if the return of the thirty days' volunteers leaves the War Department once more so feeble that it will either have to pause in its offensive operations, or leave MEADE to be overwhelmed by superior forces, owing to its failure to use the power which Congress has placed in its hands, it will deserve the worst penalty which an enraged and betrayed country can inflict. Let us have the draft at all hazards, at once. We want the men, and we want to know who they are that will raise a finger in opposition to it. They have contented themselves so far with vague threats of something dreadful in case an attempt is made to put the law in force. But we think we only express the feelings of nineteen-twentieths of the community, when we say that next to the defeat of LEE, there is nothing more desirable than that his partisans at the North should give us an opportunity of singling them out and laying hands on them, without the possibility of mistake or injustice.

Our Dear British Cousins Getting Nervous.

We published in our issue of Wednesday the memorial of a large number of the leading shipping merchants of Liverpool to Earl RUSSELL, urging upon him the necessity of pressing upon Parliament amendments to the Neutrality law that shall make it more effective against the building and fitting out of Confederate cruisers in British ports. The main argument of the memorial is that the precedent thus far set will *operate disastrously upon the commercial interests of England in her future wars.*

We hope our Liverpool brethren will keep cool about this matter. They have managed to remain perfectly so for two years, and it would be a great pity were they to work themselves into a fever just as our difficulties were coming to an end. And "Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department"—we trust that he will give himself no trouble. Care hurts digestion, and now, just before dessert, it is hardly worth while to begin it. Besides, "My Lord PALMERSTON" has already settled the matter. It was only on last April Fool's Day, or thereabouts, that this man of great parts declared from his seat in Parliament that the Ministry "has done everything with respect to the Foreign Enlistment Act, which the law enabled and authorized us to do," and wound up with this nice little sentence—"The people and the Government of the United States must not imagine that the cry raised will induce us to come down to this House to alter the law." Of course, if the Ministry could not be *induced* then, it would hardly be respectful to try to "induce" them now. To be sure, affairs over here have taken a little turn since, but then that cannot effect the principle of the thing. If it was right to build ships in April, of course it cannot be wrong to build them in July. The fact that we were down then and up now, must not make any difference; and we wonder the Liverpool men don't see it. It is very curious that they should begin to worry just as we are ceasing to worry. They must try to keep up their spirits, for we are going to have a dance bye-and-bye.

Let us consider for a moment. How stands the matter?

From the early stage of the rebellion ships-of-war have been built and fitted out in English ports for the express and notorious purpose of depredating upon the commerce of the United States, under the flag of the rebels. The extent of the damage thus done, direct and indirect, at the very lowest estimate, exceeds one hundred millions of dollars. The Government of the United States has remonstrated against this British supply of hostile vessels, as a breach of neutrality obligations. The reply of the British Government has been that, under the present neutrality law of England, they had no power to prevent the furnishing of ships, and that they would not move for an amendment of the law so as to obtain that power. So much for the conduct of the British Government.

What was the conduct of the American Government under similar circumstances? In 1837, England was at war with Canadian rebels. Our Neutrality act at that time was almost identical in language with the present Neutrality act of England. It was found insufficient to *prevent* breaches of neutrality, though it could punish amply after their commission. On the recommendation of President VAN BUREN by special message, Congress amended the act, so as to give the Executive the power to prevent by timely and effective action. This extraordinary power was continued to the end of the rebellion, and contributed vastly to the maintenance of our neutrality in substance as well as in form. The simple difference then between the United States and England, under the same circumstances, in the capacity of neutral, is—that the one carried out neutral obligations completely and in good faith, and that the other, by its own wilful default, has permitted them to be evaded and reduced to a nullity.

Well, what is to come of it? Which precedent is to stand, the American or the English? There can hardly be doubt. Obligations between nations are in their very nature reciprocal; and inasmuch as England has not seen fit to reciprocate toward the United States the same strictness of neutrality which the latter had extended toward her, the United States must henceforth, *in its English relations*, adopt the English standard. In other words, when England is hereafter engaged in war, her enemy must have full license to build or buy and to fit out vessels for his use in New-York or Boston, or San Francisco, or any other American port. The license need not be formal. We have simply to put the same construction upon our Neutrality act of 1818 that the British Government has done upon its own act, couched in the same phrase. In the long run we shall have no reason to complain. England is far more exposed to war than the United States, and ever must remain so. In fact, she will hardly get over the next five years without another struggle with Russia. In her last conflict with that Power the latter experienced a prodigious disadvantage in her inability to operate at all on the high seas. In conformity with what we then regarded as our true neutral obligations, we interfered, on the application of the British Consul, to prevent ships from being made over to the Russian service. Hereafter no such application can be countenanced. Russia may consider herself at perfect liberty to purchase and fit out in New-York the very swiftest and best vessels we have, and commission them for her navy, to operate against British commerce to the "top of their bent." With a little management, the letter of the law, as interpreted by the highest British authorities, can be very easily satisfied. This will furnish abundant employment for our skillful shipwrights, will throw the carrying trade very comfortably into American bottoms, and will inflict protracted injury upon our only commercial rival, besides giving us the chance to repay the faithfulness of a very good friend over the water, who stood by us in our day of need.

We have long since learned the lesson of OXENSTEIRN to his departing son—"Go forth, my son, and see with what little wisdom the world is governed." The blunders and folly of British statesmanship, so called, it needs no KINGLAKE to unfold to us. But in this instance, PALMERSTON and RUSSELL have really thought they were playing a very sharp game; and all the more so, because they found millions of Englishmen to back them up in it. They started with the assumption that our rebellion would in all likelihood succeed, and that the United States was no longer a Power to be feared or cared for. They have done what they well could to further the success of the Confederacy—perceiving that their interests, in spite of Slavery, lay in that direction, and believing that, by reason of our mutilated condition, they could do this with impunity. Well, there might have been something in this, provided there were no mistake about the success of the rebellion. But, unfortunately for them, there was a little mistake just there. They committed the common error of weak men, of letting their wishes govern their understanding. They are getting a glimmering of this already. But it is quite too late to mend matters. To shuffle over to a new position after the news from Vicksburg and Gettysburg, would simply be to make themselves the laughing-stock of the world. The best they can do is to keep quiet; and the worst we can wish them is, that they may live to see the sequel.

The Draft—Its Operations and Exemptions.

The Conscription now about to take place for 300,000 men, to serve for three years or during the war, naturally absorbs all other interests for the time being. It is a measure that, in a peculiar manner, comes home to "the business and bosoms" of every family wherein there is an arms-bearing member. The volunteer system long since exhausted the spontaneously patriotic and warlike spirit of the community. When volunteering for the love of the cause came to an end, the bounty system was brought into requisition, and money considerations induced tens of thousands to enlist who otherwise would not have done so. But the charge on national and municipal credit, of keeping up a vast army by bounties, was too great to be long borne. The Government has at last resorted to the means that all great military nations employ to raise and sustain armies; and it is the only means that in the long run can be relied on. The plan is that of general, impartial Conscription.

It is equally the duty of *all* who are capable of military duty to serve their country at a time like this. But as the services of all are not required, nothing is fairer than to determine, by lot, who among those that are able to take the field shall be called out. It is this that the Conscription proposes to do. Instead of the Conscription being a hardship, ungenerously imposed by the Government upon the people, it is really an arrangement of reverse character, by which the Government remits to a majority of its citizens a duty which it might rightfully call on all to discharge—and remits, according to a plan that the minority who have to serve cannot complain of as unfair, for all run an equal risk in the Conscription.

The lot in the impending draft will fall noiselessly as the snow-flake, but it will reach the predetermined number of citizens as unerringly as fate; and impose all the duties and responsibilities of the Conscription law upon the drafted. The subsequent steps will be as follows: Each drafted person will be notified, within ten days after being drawn, of the fact, requiring him to appear at the designated rendezvous to report for duty. On arrival at the rendezvous, the drafted persons are to be carefully inspected by the Surgeon of the Enrolling Board, and if found to be physically disqualified, they will be there exempted. Any person drafted may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place, or he may pay to the Collector of Internal Revenue for his district the sum of $300, and thereby be exempt from any further liability under that draft. Any person failing to report himself within the time prescribed, furnish a substitute, or pay the $300, shall be deemed a deserter, and be arrested and tried as such, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

The persons enrolled under the act are divided into two classes. The first class consists of all persons subject to military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, and all unmarried persons subject to military duty between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five. The second class consists of all other persons subject to military duty. The second class shall not in any district be called into service until those of the first class shall have been called.

The difference between married men and single men, under the law, is simply this—that all unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 45, and all married men between the ages of 20 and 35, belong to the first class. All married men between the ages of 35 and 45, belong to the second class.

The prospect is that the draft will be manfully met and responded to. And in this gratifying circumstance we do not fail to see the happy effect of the late important victories of the Union cause. These triumphs have acted as a decided tonic to the national courage, and at the same time imparted a much needed confidence in the trustworthiness of the Government and the capacity of our military leaders.

The French in Mexico—Development of their Designs.

The advices from Mexico, this morning, are no later than those previously received, but they contain some additional facts of interest and importance.

The schemes of LOUIS NAPOLEON are rapidly developing. The declarations always prefixed to his Mexican letters and official documents that conquest is not his purpose, and that he does not intend to impose any government on the Mexicans in opposition to the popular will, are transparent shams and insulting to the common intelligence of mankind. The most ordinary mind that has given the subject any attention, must have understood from the first that this French invasion of Mexico meant the conquest of the country in the broadest sense, to be followed by a government thoroughly despotic in its nature, and consequently most intensely hated by the people at large.

NAPOLEON sends an army of 40,000 men, with all its war material, to the shores of Mexico. He kidnaps several thousand negroes in Egypt and dispatches them to Vera Cruz to garrison that unhealthy locality. He marches his army into the interior, destroying with fire and sword. His army is checked at Puebla, but after a long and determined resistance, the place falls, and several hundreds of officers and some thousands of soldiers are captured. A portion of these are transported to France, a portion to the French colony of Martinique, where they are condemned to hard labor, and the remainder are held to forced service in their own country. The triumphant French army marches to the City of Mexico, which it enters without resistance, and one of the first acts of the conquerors is to promulgate a decree of sequestration, by which the property—real and personal—of all who oppose the French is to be sequestered. This document says:

"The present decree will be immediately published, printed and circulated throughout the country *now subject to the intervention; it will also be done hereafter in all the States of the Republic, to be executed according to its force and tenor* by the Prefects that may be appointed in them."

All this has the everlasting prefix that France does not think of conquest or of doing anything distasteful to the Mexican nation; at the same time, recent advices from Europe give the details of measures taken by NAPOLEON to capture the Mexican ports on the Pacific, and organize a collection system throughout the country which will cause its revenues to flow into the Treasury of France.

It is no longer necessary to waste words as to what the purposes of NAPOLEON in Mexico really are. We may deplore his success thus far on account of its gross injustice to Mexico and the misery it has already brought upon that country. But we have also to deplore the French conquest of the neighboring Republic in consideration of our own interests. The time is not far distant when no Copperhead or Secession journal in our midst will *dare* sustain the schemes of NAPOLEON in Mexico. The French Emperor has already gone so far in his Mexican projects that the permanent division of this Union is as essential to their ultimate success, to the upholding of his prestige and the stability of his throne even, as the maintenance of this Union is essential to the preservation of our prestige, stability, power and *nationality*. And if there is anything real in the American people and American institutions, if everything relating to our country and its supposed destiny is not mythical, then we are sure, sooner or later, to come into armed collision with any and every Power that aims to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the unity, stability, and supremacy of this Government.

We perceive signs of vitality in the Mexicans yet. The Government is located in San Luis Potosi, and all that region of the Republic is making every effort to maintain the contest. It is to be hoped that they will not yet give up the struggle.

GEN. MEADE'S POLITICS.—There has been considerable difficulty with some folks to find out Gen. MEADE'S politics. In April last he responded to an invitation of the Loyal National League to attend the mass meeting in Union-square, and in his response he said that the main point in his politics was "one Government and one flag," and that his views were briefly and simply "that it is and should be the undoubting and unhesitating duty of every citizen of the Republic to give his whole energies, and to contribute all the means in his power, to the determined prosecution of the war, until the integrity of the Government is reëstablished and its supremacy acknowledged." This is an excellent and a complete political platform for the crisis.

GETTYSBURGH AS SEEN IN RICHMOND.—We received yesterday a large batch of Richmond and other rebel newspapers, down as late as the 8th, or Wednesday last. They are filled with the most grotesque telegrams concerning the late battles. They claim, in the words of the Richmond *Enquirer* of Wednesday, that the entire Yankee army was "swept away, trampled under foot, and all but annihilated on its own soil," that 40,000 prisoners were captured by LEE, and the remnant of our army chased into Baltimore, *out* of which they would at once be chased. Washington, Philadelphia, and the whole North lay at their feet. "The whole brood of LINCOLN and his rascal Ministers turn pale, and their knees smite together as they hear from afar off the roar of their Grand Army rolled back in bloody rout and dismay, and see flashing through their guilty dreams the avenging bayonets of those they dared to call rebels." We have dispatch after dispatch (mostly from Martinsburgh) and column after column concerning LEE'S tremendous victory, and MEADE'S tremendous rout. Such systematic and direct lying has not heretofore been known in this war, and to equal it we have to go back to the military bulletins of the English when they are engaged in war.

What will the rebels think when they hear of the flight of LEE'S shattered columns from Gettysburgh to Williamsport, leaving the field in our possession, with ten thousand prisoners, ten thousand wounded, and all the trophies of battle? The truth cannot always be kept back from them, and they will soon learn it, either by the capture of LEE'S entire army, or by its demoralized retreat into the Shenandoah Valley.

THE PEACE SPIRIT SOUTH.—The rebels were not as anxious as usual for immediate peace when they heard of their late tremendous victory in Pennsylvania. "Let us have no peace which we do not dictate ourselves," cried the Richmond *Dispatch* on Wednesday last. "Peace was always impossible to us," says DAVIS' organ, the Richmond *Enquirer* of the same date, "save on the terms of conquering it, and conquering it in the enemy's country." War and vengeance was everywhere denounced upon the North; and they were to be dealt out unsparingly. Fire and sword were to be carried into our cities and homes, and the belt of desolation was to be forced to the northernmost limit. Such is the real spirit of the rebels, though when they learn of their great defeat we shall again hear them crying for peace.

CONSCRIPTS IN THE FIELD.—We are glad to learn by special dispatch from Washington that the men raised under the draft are not to form new regiments by themselves, but are to be assigned to fill up the old regiments in the Army of the Potomac and other armies. They will thus at once get among veteran, well disciplined, well drilled soldiers; and in a few weeks they will be quite equal to these in military capacity and power of service. The true way is to fill up the ranks of the old regiments.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WATHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

RENDEZVOUS FOR DRAFTED MEN.

The following are announced as the rendezvous for drafted men for the States named.

Maine—Portland.
New-Hampshire—Concord.
Vermont—Brattleboro.
Massachusetts—Springfield.
Rhode Island and Connecticut—New-Haven, Conn.
New-York—Buffalo, Elmira, Riker's Island, New-York City.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, York, Pittsburgh.
New-Jersey—Trenton.
Maryland—Annapolis Junction.
Ohio—Camp Chase, Columbus; Camp Dennison, Cincinnati.

For the purpose of receiving and conducting to the several regiments the men of the draft assigned to fill them up, the commanding Generals of Departments and armies will immediately detail from each of the three year regiments of their commands belonging to the States above enumerated, three commissioned officers and six enlisted men, and direct them to report without delay to the commanding officer of the rendezvous for their State. In States which have more than one rendezvous, the detachments for the respective regiments will be instructed to report to the commanding officer of that rendezvous nearest to which the regiment was recruited and organized.

The commandants of rendezvous will be informed of the number of drafted men to be sent to each regiment. They will lose no time in preparing detachments and placing them *en route* to their regiments as soon as the requisite numbers can be made up.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Capt. SAMUEL MIDDLETON, Tenth New-York artillery, commanding Fort Staunton, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was sentenced to be dismissed the service by a Court-martial, of which Col. C. M. ALEXANDER was President. Although there were some informalities in the proceedings, the sentence was confirmed by the President on account of the gravity of the offence.

F. E. BLANCHARD, private Co. B., Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, for desertion, was sentenced to be shot; but this punishment was commuted to "*loss of all pay, dishonorable discharge, and hard labor on the public works for the remainder of the prisoner's term of enlistment.*"

THE NEW POST-OFFICE LAW.

The Postmaster-General, in his instructions to Postmasters, under the new Post-office law, reduced the extreme weight allowable to packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, sent free, from the former limit of 32 ounces to 12 ounces. This rule promising to work great inconvenience and obstruction, cutting off even the smallest packages of wheat hitherto distributed, another has been issued by the Postmaster-General reëstablishing the limit of 32 ounces.

APPOINTMENT.

EDWARD S. DANA, of Vermont, is appointed Chief Examiner in the Bureau of Invalid Pensions.

ADMIRAL WILKES.

Rear-Admiral Wilkes is among the recent arrivals here.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

News by way of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July .

City of Mexico dates *via* Acapulco are to the 10th ult.

JUAREZ arrived at San Louis Potosi on the 7th, and established the seat of Government there.

The late garrison of the City of Mexico, numbering 19,000 are distributed at the most important points west of that city.

A portion of the French army entered the City of Mexico on the 8th.

It was believed that Gen. FOREY had sent a communication urging JUAREZ to accept terms of peace.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

A Steamer Reported to be Committing Depredations on the Eastern Coast.

A Ship, Brig and Schooner Reported Destroyed.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10.

Capt. THOMPSON, of the British schooner *Agnes Ross*, arrived here this morning from Westport, N. S., 28th ultimo. He reports that on the 27th the American schooner *Arkansas*, of Vinalhaven, Me., Capt. WEBSTER, arrived at Westport. Capt. W. stated that a rebel bark-rigged steamer, of 600 tons, was cruising on the Seal Island fishing grounds, and that the *Arkansas* was compelled to run into port to escape capture.

A large ship, loaded with deals, and reported as belonging to Kennebunk, Me., was also seen burned to the water's edge, she being at the time in tow of a fisherman on Grand Manan Bank.

The ship was found abandoned. Nothing is known of her crew, nor the circumstances of her destruction, but it was supposed to have been the work of the pirate seen by the *Arkansas*.

The Captain of the *Agnes Ross* also states that on the 28th ult., when 35 miles west of Westport, he heard heavy firing in a southeasterly direction, which continued for two hours.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10.

In consequence of the scare report about the steamer *Ericsson*, the commander of the Navy-yard will dispatch the United States steamers *Shenandoah*, *Montgomery* and *Cambridge* to search after the suspected vessels. They leave this afternoon.

WOOD'S HOLE, Friday, July 10.

The fishing schooner *Citizen* arrived here to-day. She reports a bark-rigged rebel steamer, yesterday, 60 miles southeast of Gay Head. She had burned a brig and then made for a Provincetown fishing schooner, and burned her. The crew of the fisherman escaped in their boats to a fleet of mackerel fishermen.

A number of fishing schooners are coming into Tarpaulin Cove, to-day, to escape the pirate.

Emancipation in Missouri.

THE ACTION OF THE LATE STATE CONVENTION DENOUNCED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, July 10.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court-house last night, which was participated in by those opposed to the action of the late State Convention in adopting the present scheme of emancipation, in declaring slave property free from taxation, in denying the people the privilege of voting to elect their own rulers, and refusing the people the privilege of voting on the ordinance of emancipation. Mayor FILLEY presided, and CHARLES D. DRAKE, HENRY J. BLOW, C. R. JOHNSON, B. GRATZ BROWN and others spoke.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the action of the State Convention in its last session was arbitrary, tyrannical and in opposition to the plainest principles of republican government, proving the body from which it emanated to be unworthy of the respect and confidence of a free people;

That although its enactment is entitled an "ordinance for the emancipation of slaves," we regard the enactment of the Convention in no other light than a covert attempt to strengthen and perpetuate Slavery in Missouri, under the disguise and professed purpose to accomplish freedom;

That the attempt to favor the owners of slaves by a body of men, the large majority of whom were large slaveholders, at the expense of others, by exempting slave property from all taxes, exhibited a spirit so narrow, and mean, and mercenary, and at the same time so unfair, as to equally merit our condemnation and contempt;

That we hold that the people of Missouri, as the citizens of a State occupying a place in this Republican Government, are entitled to the principles of popular sovereignty and the right to choose their own rulers;

That in condemning the acts of the Convention as a body, we except from our condemnation a few men, who labored to secure the people their constitutional rights and the benefits of speedy emancipation;

That in our judgment the condition of Missouri demands relief which can only be effected by emancipation—not years hence, but now; and we, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of a plan of emancipation which will be most speedy in its operation;

That we recognize in the authority of the Legislature the power to call a Convention fresh from the people, which Convention can take appropriate means for obtaining redress from the impositions practiced by the old Convention, and relieve us of the burdens entailed upon us by the institution of Slavery;

We, therefore, call upon the Legislature to order an election for members to a new Convention at as early a day as practicable, and hereby instruct our Senators and Representatives from this County to give their votes and influence to that measure;

That a Committee of Seven be appointed by the President to fix the time, place, &c., for holding the State Convention to carry out the views of this meeting.

The Weather at Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 10—11 A. M.

Weather fine, clear and cold. Thermometer 51°. Wind East.

Lyon's MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway, East side, 3 doors below Broome-st., ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated First Premium SEWING-MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pianos at Bargains.—WORCESTER'S celebrated 7½ octave, elegantly carved pianos, not used six months, will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or monthly payments. New pianos to let, at No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

Dr. De Mariet refers his patients, during his Summer absence from the City, to Dr. J. B. LETTIG, at his office, No. 60 East 30th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities. A sample bottle open for inspection. PHALON & SON. Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Straw Hats for the Million. In endless variety and style, at WHITE'S, the great Hat Emporium, No. 216 Broadway. Also, MILITARY HATS, CAPS, AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, July 9, at the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, by Rev. Father Green, Mr. JAMES DAVIS to Miss MARY M. CONNOLLY, niece of Charles M. Connolly, Esq., of Washington Heights.

GULICK—ADAMS.—In Union, N. J., on Thursday, July 9, by Rev. J. Faulkner Blake, FRANCIS A. GULICK and KATE C., daughter of Charles A. Adams, of Weston, Conn.

MORRISON—DIMOND.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Rev. N. J. MORRISON, Professor in Olivet College, Michigan, and MINNIE C., eldest daughter of the late J. M. Dimond, of Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS—ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 7, by Rev. Charles Newman, Mr. CHARLES B. WILLIAMS to Mrs. SARAH N. ANDERSON. No cards.

DIED.

ATTRIDGE.—On Wednesday, July 8, at his residence, No. 360 3d-st., after a short illness, JOHN ATTRIDGE, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited, will take place on Saturday, July 11. The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery from St. Bridget's Church, Avenue B. Previous to their removal a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

BLUXOME.—In this City, on Friday, July 10, LOUISA, youngest daughter of John D. and Louisa Bluxome, aged 4 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 11 Grove-st.

☞ California papers please copy.

BERGER.—In Melleville, on Sunday, July 5, FANNY BERGER, in the 29th year of her age.

BOGART.—Killed by a shell, in the assault on Port Hudson, on Sunday, June 14, Major JAMES H. BOGART, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second regiment, N. Y. S. V., (Third Metropolitan,) son of John H. and Eliza Bogart, of this City, aged 24 years.

His remains (on arrival) will be taken to Albany for burial.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, July 8, of congestion of the lungs, ANDREW CLARK, of Rye, Westchester County.

The funeral will take place from the Rye Presbyterian Church, this day, (Saturday,) July 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HORNE.—In this City, on Friday, July 10, WILLIAM HORNE, youngest son of William and M. Horne, aged 14 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, July 12, at 2 o'clock, from No. 202 Wooster-st.

KEARNEY.—On Friday morning, July 10, JAMES KEARNEY, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, at Jamaica, L. I.

RICHARDS.—At Warrensburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 8, Mrs. LYDIA RICHARDS, relict of the late Charles Richards, of this City, aged 83 years.

ROWLAND.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 10, CHARLES N. S. ROWLAND, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the Church of the Annunciation, in West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

TUCKER.—In Montclair, N. J., on Friday, July 10, at the house of his son-in-law, Alfred Taylor, THATCHER TUCKER, formerly of this City.

WOOD.—On Thursday morning, July 9, ELLEN WOOD, wife of the late John Wood, of Chillicothe, O., in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Frank Work, No. 46 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Chillicothe and Cincinnati papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 371.—July 10, 1863.

73, 3, 18, 61, 6, 27, 64, 37, 44, 68, 67, 57, 50, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 372.—July 10, 1863.

49, 45, 74, 26, 53, 24, 58, 13, 3, 73, 46, 35, 20, 19, 39.

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THE NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE" AND "SUTHERLANDS."

NEARLY 6,000 COPIES

Of this remarkable new work have been sold in less than a month's time, and the sale continues rapidly increasing.

It is altogether the best novel of the season, and every one who has not already read it will have to send it at once, or be considered behind the age.

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A new novel by the author of "Rutledge."

One handsome 12mo, cloth bound, $1 50.

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THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

No. 139 William-st., New-York,

Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH

for this week will contain some startling revelations of CRIME IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN. RAPE AND MURDER IN BROAD DAYLIGHT a common occurrence along the East River!

The DISPATCH will also contain the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR,

Together with its usual variety of choice Reading Matter.

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HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, EIGHT DISTRICT, No. 1,190 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

THE DRAFTING OF PERSONS LIABLE to military duty to fill the quota required under the orders of the President of the United States, will take place at these headquarters, No. 1,190 Broadway, on MONDAY next, July 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Provost Marshal.
SPENCER KIRBY, Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.
GEO. F. WOODWARD, M. D., Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The quarterly meeting of this Association will be held at the headquarters, Seventh regiment Armory, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order, Col. W. R. VERMILYE.

E. B. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 8th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 20 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON, No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED. READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 390 6th-st.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

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STEEL COLLARS,

Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year. A full assortment just received from Sheffield, England. Price 75 cents each, or 87 cents by mail. Gents' fine linen 4-ply COLLARS, 15 cents, at the extensive neck tie and collar store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

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Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

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EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS

EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

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The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1,891 [JULY 10]:

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II—WAR NEWS SUMMARY.
III—GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.
IV—THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.
V—FROM WASHINGTON; Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.
VI—THE PURSUIT OF GEN. LEE: Our Army Within Ten Miles of Him; Lee Still Endeavoring to Get Away; The Cavalry Skirmish Near Boonsboro; Gen. Meade's Armies Concentrating; The Fight Near Boonsboro; A Sharp Engagement; Escape of Our Cavalry from a Superior Force; The Great Battle Approaching; Statistics of the Losses on Each Side.
VII—LETTERS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
VIII—THE GREAT BATTLES AT GETTYSBURGH; The Operations on the Right Wing; The Contest for the Rifle pits; The heroic Bravery of our Troops; Banks' Old Guard pitted against the Stonewall Brigade for the Fifth Time. From our Special Correspondent.
IX—TWO WEEKS WITHOUT A MAIL: What we saw of the Rebels; Wholesale Desertion; What the Rebels Demanded and What They Got; Contempt for Copperheads. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
X—LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.
XI—INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD AT GETTYSBURGH: Gallant Conduct of Troops; Advantage of Position; Heavy Losses; Tribune Enterprise; No Straggling. From our Special Correspondent.
XII—THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH: A Glorious Celebration of the Fourth of July; Capitulation of the Rebel Vital Point; Details of the Surrender.
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XXXIII—PERSONAL.
XXXIV—POLITICAL.
XXXV—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
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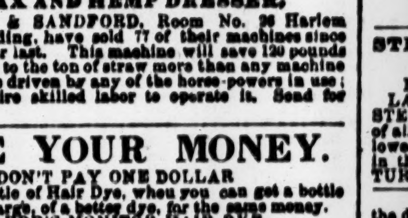

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MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money. WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

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MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 699 Broadway, AND Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

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KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, For the Laundry, and KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH, For Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c., AFFORD THE BEST VALUE TO THE CONSUMER.

For fourteen years in universal use, they have stood unrivaled by any other Starch, and can always be depended upon as in every respect perfect.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS, U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS. Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica).

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JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON, CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK, THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

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BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 2, 1863.

THE HENRY D. BARTO AND COMPANY'S BANK (Trumansburgh,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of The Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

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PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

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QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		
Overdrafts		$1,169,339 16
Due from Banks		908 53
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$40,037 60	45,001 34
Due from Brokers		
Real Estate	252,006 00	
Specie		5,600 68
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks on other banks, and U. S. Treasury notes		123,848 48
Stocks—United States and New-York State		261,082 87
Promissory and United States 7 3-10 Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates		116,650 00
Bonds and Mortgages		176,818 07
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		10,000 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	$	
Loss and Expense Account		8,946 92
Total		$1,915,916 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital		
Circulation Registered		$450,000 00
Circulation not Registered	$30,000 00	
Total	$30,000 000	
Less Notes on hand	10,122 00—	19,878 00
Profits		62,678 98
Due to Banks		22 22
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		1,382,687 61
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		
Unpaid dividends		649 87
Total		$1,915,916 06

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President, and O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, of the Chatham Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of July, 1863. JAS. WARD SMITH, Notary Public New-York City.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1863, Union Insurance Scrip of 1863, Pacific Insurance Scrip of 1863, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President. AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1. *The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.* Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President. WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President. JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. JUNE 20, 1863.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1,948 THIRD-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Open daily from 5 to 7 P. M. JACOB M. LONG, President. ISAAC ROSENBOROUGH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. G. READ, ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York,
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. W. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm. NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD. NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE—At one-fourth its cost, and one-half its value. It is located 30 miles from New-York by rail; comprises extensive and valuable buildings and machinery, including engine, boilers, shafting, belting, &c., with a few acres of land, and excellent water privileges. Price $8,000. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WILLIAM M. GILES, No. 189 6th-av., corner 13th-st., offers his store for sale: it is handsomely fitted up and well stocked; is now doing a large and profitable business; location is unsurpassed, and has been established for the last 18 years. Apply at the store.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE." OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	775,772 23
LIABILITIES	97,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO, An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO, A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of six ⅌ cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—A regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., have been duly declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JUNE 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y. INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank, held June 30, 1863, the following resolutions were duly passed:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers' Bank be increased sixty thousand dollars, so that its entire capital shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Resolved, That those who are stockholders on the 6th day of July next, shall have the right between the 6th and 20th days of July to subscribe and take such increased capital stock at par, in the proportion of two shares for each five owned by the subscribers.

Resolved, That books for the subscription by stockholders be opened at the Bank on the 6th day of July next, and continue open until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of July, when they shall be closed; and that all Shares then remaining untaken be sold at public auction, at the Trinity Buildings, New-York City, on the 27th day of July next, to the highest bidder, (but at not less than par,) for the benefit of the Bank, except that subscribers who would be entitled to fractional parts of Shares, shall have the benefit of the premium upon their fractions, and owners of less than three shares who shall notify the Cashier on or before the 27th day of July, of their desire to subscribe, shall have the like benefit.

Resolved, That the increased Capital shall be paid in on or before the 20th day of July next, that subscriptions remaining unpaid at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day shall be forfeited and void, and the shares subscribed for, but not taken, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Bank, at the time and place above mentioned. By order of the Board,

JUNE 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th, of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the first inst. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—The usual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors, free from Government tax, on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office. JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 13th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 27, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Sec.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

INTEREST NOTICE.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

By order of the Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum, *free of Government tax,* will be paid, on and after the 20th instant, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months previous to this date, and on larger amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of Five (5) per Cent. per Annum. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, and will draw interest as principal.

M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., June 29, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 20th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 30th of July, 1863. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, July 8, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES of this institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 20, free from Government tax.

Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit. EDWIN J. BROWN, President. EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $1,000 and under, entitled thereto, free of Government tax and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000 entitled thereto, free of Government tax, payable at the bank on and after the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from 1st inst. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av. The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 22d July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.

JUNE 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT. Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a nett dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 15th inst. R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. THOS. PALMER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. JUNE 16, 1863. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 89 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. By order. WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

JULY 1, 1863.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JULY 1, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000
SURPLUS { after providing for all outstanding Claims, and Dividend of Six Per Cent. declared this day. }	55,000
NET ASSETS	$455,000

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their Capital from $200,000 to $400,000, which is all paid in, and together with their surplus is securely invested.

They also give notice that they are prepared to issue additional Policies of Fire Insurance, based upon the increased Capital, and respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as special regard for their interests has been had, in doubling the security offered.

DORAS L. STONE, President. BENJ. S. MALCOT, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000. Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY of six adults and an infant 16 months old, where no other boarders are taken, within one hours' ride or sail of the City; a place where there are no small children preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, W. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE ARE two or three desirable suites of rooms still vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had on immediate application. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—FOR A SMALL family, or two or three gentlemen, can be had in a desirably situated house in Westchester County, within 5 minutes' walk of Macomb's Dam. Address W. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 677 3D-AV., CORNER OF EAST 40TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS TO BE used to establish exemption under the provisions of Section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., are hereby published for the information of the public.

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ... resident of .... county, State of ......, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ...., a widow, (or of ...., an aged parent,) dependent upon my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me .... the above-named ...., and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated this .. day of ......, 186 . Justice of the Peace.

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of .... and ...., residents of .... County, State of ......, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my .... son ...., shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of .... sons for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and .... severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated at .... this .. day of ...., 186 . Justice of the Peace.

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of .... under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and .... residents of .... County, State of ......, hereby certify that ...., who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated at .... this .. day of ...., 186 . Justice of the Peace.

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, and the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of .... County, State of ...., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ...., county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ....., 186 . Justice of the Peace.

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft in the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of .... motherless child.., under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of .... County, State of ...., hereby certify that .... is father of .... motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named .... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated this .... day of ...., 186 . Justice of the Peace.

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ...., ... County, State of ...., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am .... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ... and .... of the town, county and State above-mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ....'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...., and ......, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ...., 186 . Justice of the Peace.

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age, "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

These affidavits must be made according to these forms, and must in all cases be taken before a Civil Magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths.

Persons claiming exemption must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption.

CHARLES E. JENKINS, Captain and Provost-Marshal, Ninth District, New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents. T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A QUANTITY of property, consisting of several parcels, worth in the aggregate between $100,000 and $[illegible]00,000; situated chiefly in Western New-York, part of it improved, and all of it unincumbered—for desirable property in or near this City. The advertiser wishes to concentrate his property in this vicinity, where it can be better managed by an agent, during his own absence in Europe. Principals may address with full particulars EUROPE, care of Box No. 2,450 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO TRADE—1,000 LOTS OF land in the City of Chicago, located in various parts of the city; will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or will be traded for merchants' claims against parties residing in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, or exchanged for good real estate or merchandise in New-York or Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

$60,000.—FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE piece of property near Broadway and Howard-st., can be secured by a small payment; balance of purchase money at 6 per cent. Address, for particulars A. B. C., City Post-office, appointing place and time of interview.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FIVE LOTS situated on the corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., subject to a lease for a term of years. For further information apply to MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & MILLER, No. 48 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, situated on the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 50 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden; a good vegetable garden, well stocked with all kinds of small fruit, viz: strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, and of all of the best varieties, and in abundance; two good apple-orchards, in good bearing; peach and plum trees in good bearing; over 1,500 of the most choice kinds of French pear-trees, dwarfs and standards, most of them in good bearing; two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing; a garden-house, under glass, 43 by 130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz: figs, peaches, pears, apricots, and also small fruits, all in fine bearing, and all the glass-houses built on the most improved plans; dwelling-house of brick, 48 by 46, with extension 30 by 18, with 16-inch walls, and hollow, with basement under the entire house, and 23 rooms above; hot and cold water in the house, wash-tubs, &c.; stable, 25 by 60, two wings 18 by 20; barn 60 by 100, sheds 12 by 80, hennery 30 by 30; farm-house, &c.; all the outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson River not surpassed at any other place. The above place can be purchased low, as the owner wishes to sell it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT ESTATE FOR SALE.—IN THE State of New-Jersey, a valuable country seat for sale, with 200 acres of land attached, one hour and a half from New-York, on high, commanding and level ground. The mansion has a frontage of about 140 feet, including wings, and is of the most commodious construction and of Grecian architecture. The hall is 20 feet wide for about 60 feet, intersected at right angles by another one of about 12 feet wide by 70 or 80 feet, opening into spacious drawing-rooms, library, office, dining-room, stewards' and housekeepers' rooms, &c. Stairway, upper and lower halls, and lower and upper rooms, arranged and appropriate for a gentleman's residence on a liberal scale. Lawn large, and filled with forest trees of many years' growth. Water brought into the house; also, to supply a fountain in the forest lawn. Stables, barns and outbuildings on the most liberal plan. Beautiful stone cottage and lodge, costly hammered stone walls for 1,200 to 1,500 feet in front of the mansion. A mill of 6-horse power on the place for the purposes of the farm and family use, with all improvements of milling machinery, fine bolting, &c. Fruits, shrubs and flowers in abundance, drives through all the meadows, lots and pastures; fields properly divided, fenced and gated. All in all, a grand old residence, accessible by railway and convenient to the City. A purchaser is invited, and further information given by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable place in Westchester County, on the main road leading to Yonkers, and about a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, convenient to cars and steamboat. The house is well built, contains 10 rooms, and furnished in modern style. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5, P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON LONG Island, half an hour's distance from City, on line of railway, with almost hourly communication; fine large dwelling, with 3½ acres of land, well fruited and shaded, necessary outbuildings, and every way desirable as a suburban residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for Summer or permanent residence, situated on the Sound, at the mouth of Saugatuck River. The buildings are first-class and in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, UNTIL SEPT. 30, a neat little cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from Ferry landing. Apply to JAMES WARING, No. 62 Beaver-st.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to exchange some very desirable property either in New-York or Brooklyn, for a farm or country seat, eligibly situated, worth from $15,000 to $30,000. The advertiser expects to leave the City immediately, but answers (with full particulars) will be forwarded to him, if addressed to C. L. V., Madison-square Post-office, and will be attended to on his return in a fortnight.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HIGHland, Sullivan Co., N. Y., five hours' ride from Jersey City by Erie Railroad, a farm of one hundred acres, twenty-five in a good state of cultivation, good house and barn, nearly new. Price $2,500. For further particulars apply to J. W. COLLINS, 1,163 Broadway, near 27th-st.

TO FARMERS—PROFESSIONAL OR AMATEUR.—I will pay cash, from $8,000 to $25,000, for a farm not exceeding 2½ hours from this City; but I must have a bargain. Address, stating everything desirable to be known, RUSTIC, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE.—118 ACRES, IN GREENwich, Conn. (fine old homestead of Calvin Mead), to close an estate. For particulars inquire of RUFUS MEAD, Executor, No. 110 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT CHATHAM, N. J., A FINE farm of 100 acres, with good improvements. Address NASH, Box No. 2,575 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES (ABOUT thirty lots) foot of 51st and 52d sts., North River, lately occupied in part for a marble yard and factory, with the large buildings and sheds thereon; steam engine and machinery for cutting and sawing stone and marble. Wharf in front, with about 20 feet depth of water. Hoisting apparatus, &c., well suited for a marble or stone-yard, or any other business requiring a large amount of room, with buildings and machinery. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT CHEAP—CALCULATED TO SUIT A large family, a three-story brick house, No. 86 17th-st., South Brooklyn; it has gas and water in and extra garden lot, all in fine condition; good neighborhood, convenient to 5th-av. Railroad. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist,* No. 41 Park-row.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 9¼ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.
J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highland, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Persons visiting the Highland can take the boat foot of Murray-st. at 8¾ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Take tickets on board for Port Monmouth Dock via Laura. The *Helen* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. at 8 A. M. and on Sundays at 7½ o'clock A. M.
JOS. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK Monmouth County, N. J., is now open for the reception of transient and permanent visitors. It is 1¾ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer *J. D. Beers* and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily except Sunday, at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—is most beautifully situated on the shore of the Sound, and one hour distant by the New-Haven Railroad. The water view is splendid. Bathing beach at the foot of the lawn. The hotel is kept first class, and is, for families especially, a most delightful resort.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.
J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

THE "WINDERMERE HOUSE"—GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y.—Beautiful mountain and lake scenery, cool, buoyant, healthful atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, &c. Through tickets to the house, via Erie Railway to Warwick, or Chesterville, foot of Chambers-st., per 7 A. M. (express) or 4 P. M. trains.

LONG BRANCH HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—A few desirable rooms can be secured by immediate application to the proprietor.
W. M. ARNOLD, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the cure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige straddicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, Debility in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Nervousness, all maladies, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. Those about to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,222 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 2 Every-st. (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, } invited for 2d and 3d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, } No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies.
Wall Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Pins, (large.)
Common Tent Pins.
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, } No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:
Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.
Sample of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the execution of a contract.
The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.
The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."
The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.
Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York, Vermilye, Agents, on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.
For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.
For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.
For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.
For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.
For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.
For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.
For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.
Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.
New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 18th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. Booth, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 435, 437, 439, Fifth-av.
New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, Sept 9.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.
☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
R. A. WITTHAUS'
YARN WAREHOUSE,
From No. 51 Worth-st.,
To
No. 548 Pearl-st.,
Near Broadway.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED
FROM LIVERPOOL FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30. TUESDAY, July 21,
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $136
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with Superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
ARABIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....45 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$126
Second Cabin.....80
Steerage.....25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents.
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 11.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. All payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
British ship GRATITUDE, sails July 11.
British ship UNDERWRITER, sails July 13.
British ship ATMOSPHERE, sails July 16.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship AMERICAN EAGLE, sails July 11.
Ship DAN'L WEBSTER, sails July 18.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PARKIN, commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. NAGLEE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....July 18
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. M. JONES, Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY EVENING, a gold (hunting case) WATCH, M. J. Tobias, Liverpool, maker; with vest chain and seal attached: initials of the owner on the back of the seal. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by delivering said watch and chain at No. 48 Pine-st., basement.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

STOLEN—FROM A PASSENGER IN THE 6TH-av., car Wednesday evening, a wallet containing $30 in small notes, and Wetmore & Co's. check on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, for one thousand and forty 20-100 dollars, ($1,040 20,) payment of which is stopped. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to No. 81 Vesey-st.

STRAYED, ON THE 3D INST., FROM THE pasture of the subscribers, near Pleasantville, town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., a bay horse, about 16 hands high, with long switch tail, and small white spot in the forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or for information leading to his recovery.
MILTON HYATT, Pleasantville; or HYATT & MOUNT, No. 124 Warren-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.
3,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also,
10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.
100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 12 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS, DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. GRAY, Port will leave Pier No. 34, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 34, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9¼ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers
1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS,
TRAVELER, IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.
Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 9 o'clock, P. M.
The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.
For further information see season cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
and intermediate landings,
The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,
Will leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.
Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms.
For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.
FOR SALE,
THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats.
Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 329 Broadway.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves foot Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:30 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer ELIZA will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt F. M. POWER, will leave PIER DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Leahi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 20 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves foot Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:30 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with out exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 2, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK,

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

One Lieutenant-General, Four Major-Generals, between Fifteen and Twenty Brigadier-Generals, and Twenty Thousand Soldiers Taken Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 10.

The *Gazette's* Vicksburgh correspondent says that among the officers captured are one Lieutenant-General, four Major-Generals, and between fifteen and twenty Brigadier-Generals. The garrison comprised 20,000 men.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

STEAMER JOHN H. DICKEY, VICINITY OF VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

Vicksburgh has surrendered. The name of Gen. GRANT is now inseparably connected with our national birthday. We entered the city at 10 A. M. of that day, and at high noon the flag gracefully waved over 20,000 prisoners, and small arms innumerable, and the finest rifle batteries in the Confederate service.

At about 7 A. M., July 3, a flag of truce was seen upon the rebel breastworks. An officer was sent to receive it.

All firing ceased, and thousands of men thronged the parapets to see the foe with whom they had contended forty-two days, each concealed from the other. The men of both sides gazed in wonderment. No arms were visible—only men, and the earthworks were alive. In some salients, where we thought there might be twenty, there seemed one hundred. All looked like men who labor in mills or lime-quarries. Slouched hats, shirts and pants were the uniform. But little was said, though in some places the men were not more than ten or fifteen feet apart.

The bearers of dispatches to our General were fine-looking men, of martial bearing and brave mien, clad in grey, close-fitting uniforms and French caps, mounted on fine but thin horses.

They were conducted blindfolded to the tent of Gen. A. K. SMITH, whose front they had entered. They were escorted to the tent of Gen. STEVEN BURBRIDGE, to remain until his return from the quarters of Gen. GRANT, five miles away. They conversed of old times more than of the present. Their names were Gen. BOWEN, of Port Gibson memory, and Col. MONTGOMERY, of Virginia. After taking a glass of wine, Gen. BOWEN remarked that his bandage was uncomfortable, and it was very warm. Gen. BURBRIDGE had them unloosed.

After more than hour's conversation, their answer came, and they were again blindfolded, and returned to their own works. Still the men sat in silence. Not a gun was fired in that part of the wall. All wondered what it meant. The purport of it was this:

Gen. GRANT: To prevent the further effusion of blood and loss of life, I propose that hostilities cease for —— hours, and that you appoint three Commissioners, and I three, to confer upon conditions of surrender, though I can hold out indefinitely.

(Signed) PEMBERTON.

To which Gen. GRANT replied:

As to your first proposition, it is for you to avail at any time; as to the second, I see no necessity for that, as there can be no conditions of surrender. We can all bear witness to your endurance and bravery, and will treat you with all the respect due prisoners of war. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Gen. PEMBERTON then solicited a personal interview, which was granted by GRANT at three P. M. The latter, with his Staff, appeared on the hills where our advance works were. Here the party halted, until Gen. PEMBERTON appeared, accompanied by Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY. On the crest of the opposite hills were rifle-pits and forts, crowded with men. In the space in a grove of fruit trees of figs and peaches, met the contending heroes. Thousands of soldiers looked upon this strange scene. Two men who had been Lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico, now met as foes.

When they had approached within a few feet there was a halt, and silence.

Col. MONTGOMERY spoke—"Gen. GRANT, Gen. PEMBERTON." They shook hands politely. It was evident PEMBERTON was mortified. He said: "I was at Monterey and Buena Vista. We had terms and conditions there."

Gen. GRANT then took him aside. They sat down on the grass and talked more than an hour. GRANT smoked all the time. PEMBERTON played with the grass and pulled leaves. GRANT finally agreed to parole them, allowing the officers each his horse. It was a polite thing. The dread of going North, and the fear of harsh treatment, had deterred them from capitulating sooner. He proved his magnanimity and saved thousands upon thousands of dollars in the way of transportations and rations. They feared the Fourth of July. Our men would call out at night, that the Fourth would finish them, and it was so arranged. By this we have saved thousands of lives. Both armies are gratified with the result. Our men treat them with kindness, giving them coffee, which some of them have not tasted for a year.

The city is much dilapidated. Many houses are injured. The Vicksburgh paper of July 2, of which I send you extracts by mail, admits the eating of mule meat and the pilfering of soldiers in private houses. Mrs. Cisco, wife of an officer in the artillery service, was killed last Monday in the city. General GREEN, formerly of Missouri, was killed last week. Colonel GRIFFIN, of the Thirty-first Louisiana regiment, was also killed.

There seems to be much suffering there from sickness and our missiles.

Johnston is still in our rear. The steamer from the Yazoo River and Young's Point dropped down to the levee, when your correspondent bade farewell to the war.

Our boat was fired into at the foot of Island 82, and riddled with shell and ball. Fifteen shots passed through, most of them in the cabin. The cabin is almost a ruin. Strange to say no one was hurt.

Gen. PRICE, with 8,000 men, attacked Helena on the 4th. He carried one fort, but was shelled out with great loss. The gunboats did splendidly. Our force was about 4,000. In the afternoon PRICE began his retreat, and was on the evening of the 5th twenty-five miles away. He is anxious to cross the Mississippi to join BRAGG or JOHNSTON. His loss will reach near 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Ours 300. It will be remembered that he was the attacking party. The negro troops did well.

Lieut. W. M. DUNN is bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT.

Col. MARKLAND, Special Agent Post-office Department, opened an office in Vicksburgh on the 5th. We left that place at high noon on the 4th.

REJOICINGS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.

A grand demonstration is in preparation for to-morrow night in honor of the recent glorious victories east and West. All places of business will be closed at noon at the request of the mayor, and general rejoicing be the order of the day. Thousands of flags will be thrown to the breeze, and the city promises to be bathed in a flood of light.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans' Campaign Virtually Ended.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Friday, July 10.

Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report the country north of the Tennessee River filled with deserters from BRAGG's army—mostly Tennesseans—to the number of from 10,000 to 15,000. They refused to leave the State.

Gen. ROSECRANS' army retains its position, the line of the Elk River. The campaign is virtually ended.

The army of the Cumberland now hold Winchester and Shelbyville. The river is falling. The water on the shoals is eight feet deep.

The Louisville train arrived on time.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Rebels Reported Operating on the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 10.

It is reported this morning that the rebel forces are operating on the Ohio River, between this city and Louisville, with the intention of capturing passing boats.

The Invasion of Indiana, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 10.

Martial law was declared in Painsville to-day.

The last advices at headquarters place the enemy between Conydon and New-Albany, Ind., about fifteen miles from the latter, with our forces under HOBSON in close pursuit.

THE DRAFT.

IT BEGINS TO-DAY.

The Ninth District First in the Field.

WHO MUST GO AND WHO ARE EXEMPT.

The announcement in the TIMES, of Friday, that Capt. MANIERRE, of the Eighth Congressional District, had completed his arrangements for the proposed draft, and had issued his formal notice to the able-bodied citizens of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards that the drawings would take place at the District Headquarters on Monday next, produced the most intense excitement amongst the people of the City, and brought home to them, for the first time, as reality, that which for months has been an expectation, and, to a certain extent, a by-word and a joke. In justice to our people, it must be recorded that the almost universal expression is that of satisfaction and acquiescence in the wisdom and propriety of the measure.

Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal JENKINS, of the Ninth District, must be entitled to the honor of being first in the field with the actual procedure. On information from those who should know, it was stated that the Eighth District was the only one ready, and was the one in which the draft would first be made, and so far as public notice was concerned, that fact remains undisputed. In to-day's TIMES, however, due notice is given that taking time, or at least 48 hours of it, by the forelock, Capt. JENKINS appears in the van, and at 9 o'clock this morning, in public, at his headquarters at No. 677 Third-avenue will open the game, which will result in the conscription of several thousands of our most desirable citizens.

THE NINTH DISTRICT

Embraces the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) the Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and the Twenty-second Ward. Of these, the Twelfth Ward is bounded south by Eighty-sixth-street, west by North River, east by East River, and north by Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek. The Nineteenth Ward is bounded north by Eighty-sixth-street, east by East River, south by Fortieth-street, and west by Sixth-avenue. The Twenty-second Ward is bounded north by Eighty-sixth-street, east by Sixth-avenue, south by Fortieth-street, and west by Hudson River.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT

Consists of Capt. CHAS. E. JENKINS, Assistant Provost-Marshal General; JOHN M. SANDS, Commissioner; WM. H. THOMPSON, Surgeon.

The number of names ticketed and boxed ready for the draft in this District is 3,800. The number to be drawn is 1,500.

In view of the absolute certainty of to-day's proceedings, it becomes a matter of the greatest interest to every citizen to know first

WHO CAN BE DRAFTED?

In answer to this question the act expressly declares that "All able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of 20 and 45, with certain exceptions, to be subject to draft."

Those persons being enrolled, are divided into two classes, the first of which comprises all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class comprises all other persons subject to do military duty. The latter are not to be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class have been called. The enrollment of each class has been made separately, and they should embrace those whose ages were on the 1st instant between twenty and forty-five years. All persons enrolled are subject for two years after the 1st instant, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service for three years, or during the war, and when called into service are to be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers during the present rebellion; not, however, exceeding the term of three years, including advance pay and bounty, as now provided by law.

And in regard to those who are thus drafted, the following

REGULATIONS

have been prepared:

Any person drafted and notified to appear may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the Congressional District in which he may reside, the sum of $300. On the receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue will give drafted persons paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts will be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day in which the drafted person is required to report for duty, and when so delivered to the Board, the drafted person will be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption, stating that such person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of $300. Any person failing to report after due service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by Court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft. All drafted persons will, on arriving at the rendezvous, be inspected by the surgeon of the Board, who will report to the Board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the Board, whose decision will be final. As soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder are required to be discharged. The persons drafted are to be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

Having thus satisfactorily been established as to who are liable to be drafted, a second question of hardly less public interest presents itself, viz.:

WHO ARE EXEMPT?

The act very clearly defines that exceedingly limited class to be

"Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged and infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father or mother, dependent upon his labor for their support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for their support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. *Provided, however*, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces."

THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS

are rigidly specified, and can be found over the signature of the Provost-Marshal JENKINS, in the advertising columns of the TIMES of to-day.

On Monday, Capt. MANIERRE will proceed with the draft in his District, (Eighth,) as was announced in yesterday's TIMES. The other Districts will follow in due course, as they may severally be ready.

Preparations for the Draft in Brooklyn.

Orders have been received by Capt. J. B. GREGORY, Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, (Brooklyn,) and Capt. SAMUEL T. MADDOX, Provost-Marshal of the Second Congressional District, (Williamsburgh and the country towns,) to prepare at once for the draft. The enrollment has been completed in both Districts, and the final arrangements, such as preparing slips containing the names and ages of persons enrolled, are being made as speedily as possible. In Capt. GREGORY's office fifty clerks are employed at this business, and it is expected that the names will be drawn on Wednesday or Thursday next, it being impossible to have everything in readiness before that time.

The Second Congressional District comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City, and the Towns of Flatlands, Flatbush, New-Lotts, New-Utrecht and Gravesend. The total number enrolled is 33,155, of which 22,383 are of the first-class from which the draft will be made.

The Third District comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn. The total number enrolled is 27,000, of which there are 14,300 of the first-class, from which 2,600 names are to be drawn.

Each ward and town is designated as a sub-district, and a proportionate number will be drawn from each. No one ward will be required to aid in filling up the quota of another ward.

Soldiers in active service on the 3d of March last, are understood to be exempt from the first and second drafts—that is, provided they have been honorably discharged.

The Examining Board of the Third District, in whose presence the names will be drawn, consists of Capt. S. B. GREGORY, Provost-Marshal; Dr. NELSON L. NORTH, Surgeon; ABNER M. BUDER, Commissioner.

The slips upon which the names of all persons liable to be drafted are written, are of white paper, about six inches in length and one inch in width. Each slip is neatly rolled up and secured with an India rubber band. These rolls will be placed in a revolving box, and drawn out by a man blindfolded. The name will then be announced and placed on record in a book prepared for that purpose. Those drafted will be notified, and required to appear before the Examining Board within the following ten days, to report for duty, or pay $300 to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who will be present for that purpose. If physically disabled, they will be released from further obligations.

The announcement that the draft will take place has caused a good deal of excitement amongst all classes interested, and is the general subject of conversation all over the city.

The Draft in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10.

The drafted men of Massachusetts, some 22,000 in number, will rendezvous, it is reported, at Springfield, under the command of Gen. DEVENS, who is recovering from wounds received at Chancellorsville.

The Draft Progressing.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

The draft is progressing in all the New-England States, and Pennsylvania and New-York. As the enrollment is completed in each of the various districts, a certain proportion of men is designated. It is certain that the entire number to be called out in all of the States has not been designated.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE INVASION OF INDIANA.

CAPTURE OF SALEM BY THE REBELS.

The Home Guards in Pursuit of Morgan.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.

The rebels captured Salem, Ind., this morning, burned the depot of the Louisville and Chicago Railroad and took 500 of the guards prisoners. No particulars of the fight have been received. A prisoner who escaped reached Seymour this morning. He says MORGAN's forces were 7,000 strong, with six pieces of artillery.

MORGAN left Salem this afternoon, moving eastward, it is supposed for the purpose of striking the Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad at Vienna and Seymour. Gen. HOBSON, with 4,500 cavalry, was in close pursuit, being but 15 miles in the rear. When last heard from, the rebels were at Canton.

The Home Guards were retarding the progress of the rebels by felling trees and buskwhacking.

Gov. MORTON has issued a general order suspending all business till further orders.

Brig.-Gen. CARRINGTON has assumed command of the Indiana militia, and has already assigned the large portion of companies reported to regiments and brigades. At least 50,000 will have reported for duty to-morrow morning.

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 4, via CAIRO, Friday, July 10.

Vicksburgh surrendered this morning after a seige of forty-seven days, terminating in negotiations lasting twenty four hours. Gens. GRANT and PEMBERTON had an interview yesterday afternoon. The last note of Gen. PEMBERTON, accepting the proffered terms of Gen. GRANT, did not reach here till 9 o'clock to-day.

Gen. MCPHERSON received the formal surrender.

The honors allow the officers and men to be paroled here, the former to retain their side arms and horses and personal property. They will be escorted beyond our lines, and furnished with three days' provisions from our stores.

Gen. LOGAN's division marched into the city at 11 o'clock, and at noon Lieut.-Col. STRONG hoisted the Stars and Stripe over the Court-house.

Col. WILSON is Provost-Marshal of the City, and Gen. LOGAN is Commander of the Post.

We have taken over 27,000 prisoners, besides about 4,000 non-combatants, 102 field pieces, 30 siege guns, 50,000 stand of arms; ammunition, locomotives, cars, a few stores, 57 stand of colors. Among the prisoners are Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON, Maj.-Gens. S. STEVENSON, SMITH, FORNEY and BOWEN; fourteen Brigadier-Generals and about one hundred and thirty Colonels.

There are 5,600 men in the hospital, half of whom are wounded. Only 150 of the garrison are reported fit for duty. The stock of provisions was almost exhausted, and for four days numbers had been eating mule flesh. Of ammunition for heavy guns they had a fair supply, but for field guns and musketry they were short. Eight caps to a man were allowed. They had an excess of sugar, molasses and rice, and these were all the supplies they had except a little unground corn.

The capitulation was caused by destitution and prostration, hastened perhaps by the expectation that our forces would storm the place to-day. It is admitted by all that the rebels made a gallant defence, and the terms were understood to be concessions of Gen. GRANT to their bravery as well as a measure of great public economy.

Vicksburgh is much damaged by shells. Hardly a house escaped. Our soldiers treated their late enemy with great friendliness. Both sides are feeling great relief from the hardships and sufferings of the siege.

Fifty steamers are at the landing.

The Fourth of July has never been celebrated so strongly or so earnestly.

Gen. PEMBERTON denies the authorship of the speech attributed to him about holding out till the last dog was eaten.

A Card—Union Pacific Railway Company Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your article on the Union Pacific Railway Company, of the 3d instant, we deem it proper to caution all interested against negotiating or exchanging bonds bearing that title issued by any parties without showing due authority, as preexisting contracts may be an *entire prohibition* to the legality of bonds of that character.

It seems to be a part of a scheme to mislead parties who may not be familiar with the circumstances and legal acts in regard to them. It is to be hoped the public will (in case bonds of the above description should be presented for their consideration) examine all the facts connected with them *well*, before investing their funds in a security which may prove invalid.

Yours, &c., ROSS, STEEL & CO.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

CORRECTION.—Lieut. GEORGE B. BATTER, of the Third United States infantry, as given in our list of wounded at Gettysburgh on Thursday, should have read Lieut. GEORGE B. BUTLER.

From the Missouri Democrat.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, Ky., June 16, 1863.

Major S. B. Shaw, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your favor of June 13, asking my opinion of the "Wesson Cartridge Rifle." I am pleased to inform you that portions of two regiments of Kentucky cavalry have been armed with this rifle for the last twelve months. The reports from them of the efficiency of this arm are very satisfactory. They are all pleased with it, and would not change it for any other. I have practiced with this gun repeatedly from one to five hundred yards. It shoots with great accuracy and force.

Any assistance I can give you in contracting for this arm will afford me pleasure. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. F. ROBINSON,

Quartermaster-General, Kentucky.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 9.

Maj.-Gen. DIX and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening, and report that the expedition has been a perfect success. Gen. GRIFFIN's division crossed over the Pamunky River near the White House, following near the river to the South Anna branch, where they destroyed the Central Railroad bridges, and not being able to reach the bridge of the Fredericksburgh road, they tore up and destroyed about six miles of the track.

Having effectually destroyed all communication between Richmond and LEE's army they returned yesterday morning to White House, and our troops have evacuated that place before this time. Gen. DIX's forces have removed all available property from White House, including an engine, several cars and from five to six miles of the York and Richmond Railroad iron. Gen. DIX removed from White House in conformity with the orders he received from Washington.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 10.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale of $675,000 Five-Twenties on Thursday, and $664,700 to-day. The delivery of bonds are being made to June 24. These large sales, which are made amid the excitement attending military movements, are exceedingly encouraging to every friend of the Union. The establishment of National banks alone will absorb large amounts, and with reasonable success attending the army and navy, they must sell above par before the close of the present year.

Democratic State Convention of Iowa.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Friday, July 10.

The Democratic State Convention, after an excited and stormy session, adjourned at 3 o'clock this morning. MATURIN L. FISHER, of Clayton County, was nominated for Governor, and J. F. DUNCOMBE, of Webster County, for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. FISHER was voted for by the Mahoney men.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST DAY.—Yes, to-day closes the exhibition at Barnum's of those extraordinary small persons Gen. Tom Thumb & Co. They are already advertised to appear elsewhere on Monday next. Let the interested take notice. Sandford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe give their superb performances both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, contains Lord BROUGHAM, Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Continental, from New-Orleans—Irvin Wilson, Lieut. J. Tucker and servant, Miss Adams, Mrs. Carline, Mr. Kimball and lady, Dr. Zacharie, C. Jackson and servant, Mrs. J. M. White, Miss White, Mrs. Campbell and servant, J. M. G. Parker, lady, child and servant, W. H. Rutherford, Lieut J. C. Harris, L. L. Hubbard, Capt. N. T. Craige, Samuel Moore, M. Champion, Capt. M. Ritchie, G. E. Green, B. B. Glyden, J. C. Cashen, Miss Effie Cogswell, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. M. Williams, C. H. Peabody, Lieut. Norcross, Capt. Stevenson, Mrs. Col. Shepley, Capt. Bodeau and servant, Capt. Wheeler and servant, Capt. Herron and servant, Lieut. W. H. Searle, Col. H. D. Hull, Rev. D. Monahan, Capt. Montgomery and servant, Lieut. Lawler and servant, M. McChesney, lady and child, Mrs. E. H. Read, Mrs. W. F. Payne, L. Mowery, lady and 2 children, Capt. John Payne and nephew, Capt. Carville, J. A. De Henecourt, W. O. Collier, E. Harriott, R. Roberts, Lieut. J. A. Baker, Col. Gerrard, L. Blunt, J. Newton, J. Buckingham, A. Whiting, John Warren, Capt. G. T. Leane, Capt. Bucker, W. Hall, Mr. Johnson and lady, J. J. Sullivan, D. Cronan, W. H. Davis, Lieut. Blanchard, Mrs. Williams, Capt. Caldwell, and 258 in steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—Capt. James Aiden and servant, U. S. N., G. L. Davis, Paymaster U. S. N., S. B. Massa, U. S. N., B. F. Doane, Geo. A. Fosdick and lady, F. Fosdick, Lieut. Pierce, E. J. Drew, J. L. Kaiser, W. A. Newman, B. Cohn, S. F. Randolph, J. T. Hickey and lady, Miss S. Burgess, Miss E. Burgess, G. Laloshire, J. Murphy and lady, 3 children and servant, J. Varion and lady, 2 children and servant, Miss V. Varion, Miss O. Varion, W. H. Taylor, J. A. Tuttle, R. Carey and son, T. T. Osborne, J. B. Carter, C. Robb, Thos. Cadee and lady, T. Denegre, J. D. Denegre, Nat. Barnett, Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Lanes, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Dorothy, Mrs. Heurshardt, S. D. Blakely, E. Lemasnil, J. Henderson and lady, and 68 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 38 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon rises.. 1 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 4 16 | Gov. Island.. 5 05 | Hell Gate.. 6 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 10.

Arrived.

Sloop-of-war Catinet, (Fr.,) Fabre, Washington, D. C. Put into this port for coal. Mounts 8 guns, and has a crew of 169 men.

U. S. transport Decatur, Fargo, Newbern, N. C., 6th inst., in ballast, and 26 discharged soldiers from Gen. Foster's army.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans 5 ds. and 13 hours, with passengers to Major Van Vleit, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans July 4, and 5 ds. and 17 hours from the Passes, with mdse and passengers, and $236,000 in specie on freight, to H. B. Cromwell & Co. July 5, 8 A. M., 200 miles from the Passes, signalized steamship Locust Point.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana July 4, via Nassau 6th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Mr. Multon, of Staten Island, from Havana, died this morning.

Steamer Fairchilds, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse, to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Caterina V., (Aus.,) Kundich, Castellamare 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Aurora, (Br.,) Gelt, Boston, in ballast to master.

Bark Edwin, Nugent, Malaga 53 ds., via Holmes' Hole, in ballast to Geo. Bulkley. June 11, lat. 35 36, lon. 40 56, was boarded by sloop-of-war Ino, hence, having under convoy ship Aquilla, of and for San Francisco. The Captain of the Aquilla wished to be reported: all well. June 22, lat. 41 10, lon. 59 42, exchanged signals with Br. bark Balmoral, of Glasgow, bound E. June 26, lat. 43 02, lon. 64 14, was spoken by U. S. schr. Sarah Burton, of Plymouth, cruising for privateers.

Bark Pansevits, (Pruss.,) Wallis, Newcastle, Eng., 55 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Saw a large number of icebergs to the eastward of the Banks.

Bark Radama, (of New-Glasgow,) McKenzie, Sydney, C. B. 13 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar, honey, &c., to master.

Bark J. J. Philbrick, Brooks, Grand Bassa, Liberia, 31 ds., with palm oil, sugar and syrup to John Leighton.

Brig Margaret, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Lynch, Glassbay, N. S., 14 ds., with coal to Robert Dinwiddie & Co. July 1, lat. 43 17, lon. 64 14, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Tuscarora, cruising.

Brig B. F. Nash, Johnson, Menton May 17, passed Gibraltar May 30, with lemons to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Joseph Hume, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Daniel Starr.

Brig Stromness, (Br.,) Merrick, Pansboro, N. S., 15 ds., with ice to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Burse, Albany, with lumber for Providence.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbett, Albany, with lumber for Taunton.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. L. F. Smith, Cobb, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

Below.

Ship Austrian, (foreign.)

Bark Salem, from New-Orleans.

Schr. Wm. Gregory, from West Indies.

Two barks, unknown.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's music. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR—FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, tender feet, &c; 25 and 50 cents per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., use Dr. BRIGGS' curative. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAEROUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation: and is good for

MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

E

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,

and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of the Diuretic,

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC.

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER

Will accompany the medicine.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES

From 20 to 30 years' standing, with NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT B

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

One Lieutenant-General, Four Major-Generals, between Fifteen and Twenty Brigadier-Generals, and Twenty Thousand Soldiers Taken Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 10.

The *Gazette's* Vicksburgh correspondent says that among the officers captured are one Lieutenant-General, four Major-Generals, and between fifteen and twenty Brigadier-Generals. The garrison comprised 20,000 men.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

STEAMER JOHN H. DICKEY, VICINITY OF VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

Vicksburgh has surrendered. The name of Gen. GRANT is now inseparably connected with our national birthday. We entered the city at 10 A. M. of that day, and at high noon the flag gracefully waved over 20,000 prisoners, and small arms innumerable, and the finest rifle batteries in the Confederate service.

At about 7 A. M., July 3, a flag of truce was seen upon the rebel breastworks. An officer was sent to receive it.

All firing ceased, and thousands of men thronged the parapets to see the foe with whom they had contested forty-two days, each concealed from the other. The men of both sides gazed in wonderment. No arms were visible—only men, and the earthworks were alive. In some salients, where we thought there might be twenty, there seemed one hundred. All looked like men who labor in mills or lime-quarries. Slouched hats, shirts and pants were the uniform. But little was said, though in some places the men were not more than ten or fifteen feet apart.

The bearers of dispatches to our General were fine-looking men, of martial bearing and brave mien, clad in grey, close-fitting uniforms and French caps, mounted on fine but thin horses.

They were conducted blindfolded to the tent of Gen. A. K. SMITH, whose front they had entered. They were escorted to the tent of Gen. STEVEN BURBRIDGE, to remain until his return from the quarters of Gen. GRANT, five miles away. They conversed of old times more than of the present. Their names were Gen. BOWEN, of Port Gibson memory, and Col. MONTGOMERY, of Virginia. After taking a glass of wine, Gen. BOWEN remarked that his bandage was uncomfortable, and it was very warm. Gen. BURBRIDGE had them unloosed.

After more than hour's conversation, their answer came, and they were again blindfolded, and returned to their own works. Still the men sat in silence. Not a gun was fired in that part of the wall. All wondered what it meant. The purport of it was this:

GEN. GRANT: To prevent the further effusion of blood and loss of life, I propose that hostilities cease for —— hours, and that you appoint three Commissioners, and I three, to confer upon conditions of surrender, though I can hold out indefinitely.

(Signed) PEMBERTON.

To which Gen. GRANT replied:

As to your first proposition, it is for you to avail at any time; as to the second, I see no necessity for that, as there can be no conditions of surrender. We can all bear witness to your endurance and bravery, and will treat you with all the respect due prisoners of war. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Gen. PEMBERTON then solicited a personal interview, which was granted by GRANT at three P. M. The latter, with his Staff, appeared on the hills where our advance works were. Here the party halted, until Gen. PEMBERTON appeared, accompanied by Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY. On the crest of the opposite hills were rifle-pits and forts, crowded with men. In the space in a grove of fruit trees of figs and peaches, met the contending heroes. Thousands of soldiers looked upon this strange scene. Two men who had been Lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico, now met as foes.

When they had approached within a few feet there was a halt and silence.

Col. MONTGOMERY spoke—"Gen. GRANT, Gen. PEMBERTON." They shook hands politely. It was evident PEMBERTON was mortified. He said: "I was at Monterey and Buena Vista. We had terms and conditions there."

Gen. GRANT then took him aside. They sat down on the grass and talked more than an hour. GRANT smoked all the time. PEMBERTON played with the grass and pulled leaves. GRANT finally agreed to parole them, allowing the officers each his horse. It was a polite thing. The dread of going North, and the fear of harsh treatment, had deterred them from capitulating sooner. He proved his magnanimity and saved thousands upon thousands of dollars in the way of transportations and rations. They feared the Fourth of July. Our men would call out at night, that the Fourth would finish them, and it was so arranged. By this we have saved thousands of lives. Both armies are gratified with the result. Our men treat them with kindness, giving them coffee, which some of them have not tasted for a year.

The city is much dilapidated. Many houses are injured. The Vicksburgh paper of July 2, of which I send you extracts by mail, admits the eating of mule meat and the pilfering of soldiers in private houses. Mrs. CISCO, wife of an officer in the artillery service, was killed last Monday in the city. General GREEN, formerly of Missouri, was killed last week. Colonel GRIFFIN, of the Thirty-first Louisiana regiment, was also killed.

There seems to be much suffering there from sickness and our missiles.

Johnston is still in our rear. The steamer from the Yazoo River and Young's Point dropped down to the levee, when your correspondent bade farewell to the war.

Our boat was fired into at the foot of Island 82, and riddled with shell and ball. Fifteen shots passed through, most of them in the cabin. The cabin is almost a ruin. Strange to say no one was hurt.

Gen. PRICE, with 8,000 men, attacked Helena on the 4th. He carried one fort, but was shelled out with great loss. The gunboats did splendidly. Our force was about 4,000. In the afternoon PRICE began his retreat, and was on the evening of the 5th twenty-five miles away. He is anxious to cross the Mississippi to join BRAGG or JOHNSTON. His loss will reach near 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Ours 300. It will be remembered that he was the attacking party. The negro troops did well.

Lieut. W. M. DUNN is bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT.

Col. MARKLAND, Special Agent Post-office Department, opened an office in Vicksburgh on the 5th. We left that place at high noon on the 4th.

REJOICINGS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.

A grand demonstration is in preparation for tomorrow night in honor of the recent glorious victories east and West. All places of business will be closed at noon at the request of the mayor, and general rejoicing be the order of the day. Thousands of flags will be thrown to the breeze, and the city promises to be bathed in a flood of light.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans' Campaign Virtually Ended.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Friday, July 10.

Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report the country north of the Tennessee River filled with deserters from BRAGG's army—mostly Tennesseeans—to the number of from 10,000 to 15,000. They refused to leave the State.

Gen. ROSECRANS' army retains its position, the line of the Elk River. The campaign is virtually ended.

The army of the Cumberland now hold Winchester and Shelbyville. The river is falling. The water on the shoals is eight feet deep.

The Louisville train arrived on time.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Rebels Reported Operating on the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 10.

It is reported this morning that the rebel forces are operating on the Ohio River, between this city and Louisville, with the intention of capturing passing boats.

The Invasion of Indiana, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 10.

Martial law was declared in Painsville to-day.

The last advices at headquarters place the enemy between Conydon and New-Albany, Ind., about fifteen miles from the latter, with our forces under HOBSON in close pursuit.

THE DRAFT.

IT BEGINS TO-DAY.

The Ninth District First in the Field.

WHO MUST GO AND WHO ARE EXEMPT.

WHAT IS A PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

The announcement in the TIMES, of Friday, that Capt. MANIERRE, of the Eighth Congressional District, had completed his arrangements for the proposed draft, and had issued his formal notice to the able-bodied citizens of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards that the drawings would take place at the District Headquarters on Monday next, produced the most intense excitement amongst the people of the City, and brought home to them, for the first time, as reality, that which for months has been an expectation, and, to a certain extent, a by-word and a joke. In justice to our people, it must be recorded that the almost universal expression is that of satisfaction and acquiescence in the wisdom and propriety of the measure.

Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal JENKINS, of the Ninth District, must be entitled to the honor of being first in the field with the actual procedure. On information from those who should know, it was stated that the Eighth District was the only one ready, and was the one in which the draft would first be made, and so far as public notice was concerned, that fact remains undisputed. In to-day's TIMES, however, due notice is given that taking time, or at least 48 hours of it, by the forelock, Capt. JENKINS appears in the van, and at 9 o'clock this morning, in public, at his headquarters at No. 677 Third-avenue will open the game, which will result in the conscription of several thousands of our most desirable citizens.

THE NINTH DISTRICT

Embraces the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) the Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and the Twenty-second Ward. Of these, the Twelfth Ward is bounded south by Eighty-sixth-street, west by North River, east by East River, and north by Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek. The Nineteenth Ward is bounded north by Eighty-sixth-street, east by East River, south by Fortieth-street, and west by Sixth-avenue. The Twenty-second Ward is bounded north by Eighty-sixth-street, east by Sixth-avenue, south by Fortieth-street, and west by Hudson River.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT

Consists of Capt. CHAS. E. JENKINS, Assistant Provost-Marshal General; JOHN M. SANDS, Commissioner; WM. H. THOMPSON, Surgeon.

The number of names ticketed and boxed ready for the draft in this District is 3,800. The number to be drawn is 1,560.

In view of the absolute certainty of to-day's proceedings, it becomes a matter of the greatest interest to every citizen to know first

WHO CAN BE DRAFTED?

In answer to this question the act expressly declares that "All able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of 20 and 45, with certain exceptions, to be subject to draft."

Those persons being enrolled, are divided into two classes, the first of which comprises all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class comprises all other persons subject to do military duty. The latter are not to be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class have been called. The enrollment of each class has been made separately, and they should embrace those whose ages were on the 1st instant between twenty and forty-five years. All persons enrolled are subject for two years after the 1st instant, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service for three years, or during the war, and when called into service are to be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers during the present rebellion; not, however, exceeding the term of three years, including advance pay and bounty, as now provided by law.

And in regard to those who are thus drafted, the following

REGULATIONS

have been prepared:

Any person drafted and notified to appear may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the Congressional District in which he may reside, the sum of $300. On the receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue will give drafted persons paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts will be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day in which the drafted person is required to report for duty, and when so delivered to the Board, the drafted person will be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption, stating that such person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of $300. Any person failing to report after due service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by Court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft. All drafted persons will, on arriving at the rendezvous, be inspected by the surgeon of the Board, who will report to the Board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the Board, whose decision will be final. As soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder are required to be discharged. The persons drafted are to be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

It having thus satisfactorily been established as to who are liable to be drafted, a second question of hardly less public interest presents itself, viz.:

WHO ARE EXEMPT?

The act very clearly defines that exceedingly limited class to be:

"Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged and infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father or mother, dependent upon his labor for their support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for their support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. *Provided, however,* That no person who has been convicted of any *felony* shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces."

The question of

PHYSICAL DISABILITY

being one of such exceeding wide limits, the United States Medical Department at Washington have deemed it well to specify such diseases and infirmities as may be considered of sufficient gravity to exempt a drafted person, and they are as follows:

1. Manifest imbecility or insanity.

2. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted men is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician of good standing who had attended him in a convulsion.

3. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined.

4. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or the spinal chord; of the heart or lungs; of the kidneys or intestines; of the kidneys or bladder, sufficient to have impaired the general health, or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity of military service.

5. Confirmed consumption; cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.

6. Inveterate and extensive diseases of the skin, which will necessarily impair the efficiency of a soldier.

7. Decided feebleness of constitution, whether natural or acquired.

8. Scrofula or constitutional syphilis, which has resisted treatment and seriously impaired the general health.

9. Habitual and confirmed intemperance or solitary vice in a degree sufficient to have materially enfeebled the constitution.

10. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, of puffiness or distortion of the joint, does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæsthesia induced by either only.

11. Pain, whether stimulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones or joints, if a system of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive signs of disqualifying local disease.

12. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.

13. Total loss of sight; loss of sight of right eye; cataract; loss of crystaline lens of right eye.

14. Other serious diseases of the eye affecting its integrity and use, e. g., chronic opthalmia, fistula lachrymalis, ptosis, (if real) ectropion, entropion, etc. Myopia, unless very decided, or depending upon some structural change in the eye, is not a cause for exemption.

15. Loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozena, dependent upon caries in progress.

16. Complete deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence. Purulent otorrhœa.

17. Caries of the superior or inferior maxilla of the nasal or palate bones, if in progress; left palate (bony;) extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.

18. Dumbness: permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

19. Total loss of tongue, mutilation or partial loss of tongue, provided the mutilation be extensive enough to interfere with the necessary use of the organ.

20. Hypertrophy or atrophy of the tongue, sufficient in a degree to impair speech or deglutition; obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue.

21. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.

22 Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent proper mastication of food and tearing the cartridge.

23. Incurable deformities or loss of part of either jaw, hindering biting of the cartridge or proper mastication, or greatly injuring speech; anchylosis of lower jaw.

24. Tumors of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.

25. Deformity of the chest sufficient to impede respiration, or to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the ribs.

26.—Deficient amplitude and power of expansion of chest. A man five feet three inches (minimum standard height for the regular army) should not measure less than thirty inches in circumference immediately above the nipples, and have an expansive mobility of not less than two inches.

27. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity; hernia, either inguinal or femoral.

28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus anni. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic strictures of the urethra does not exempt.

32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not of itself a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.

33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause, permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.

34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele are not in themselves disqualifying.

35 Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine; caries of the spine.

37. Wounds, fractures, tumors, atrophy of a limb, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would impede marching, or prevent continuous muscular exertion.

38. Anchylosis or irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee or ankle joint.

39. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, in degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of the limb.

40. Total loss of a thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of the right thumb.

41. Total loss of two fingers of same hand.

42. Total loss of index finger of right hand.

43. Loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of right hand.

44. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of any finger except the little finger: all the fingers adherent or united.

45. Total loss of either great toe; loss of any three toes on the same foot; all the toes joined together.

46. The great toe crossing the other toes with great prominence of the articulation of the metatarsal bone and first phalanx of the great toe.

47. Overriding, or superposition of all the toes.

48. Permanent retraction of the last phalanx of one of the toes, so that the free border of the nail bears upon the ground; or flexion at a right angle of the first phalanx of a toe upon a second with antichlosis of this particulation.

49. Club feet: splay feet, where the arch is so far effaced that the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone touches the ground and the line of station run along the whole internal border of the foot, with great prominence of the inner ankle; but ordinary large, ill-shaped or flat feet do not exempt.

50. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, having clusters of knots, and accompanied with chronic swelling or ulcerations.

51. Chronic ulcers: extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

86. No certificate of a physician or surgeon is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men for exemption for militia service, unless the facts and statements therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths.

87. The exempts under the first provision of section 2d of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., will generally be sufficiently well known to the Board to obviate the necessity of evidence with regard to them. Should, however, the Board consider it necessary in any case, the commission or certificate of office of any person claiming exemption under the provision mentioned, may be required to be shown.

88. To establish exemption under the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth provisions of Section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c, the Board shall require the affidavit of the persons seeking to be exempt, and of two respectable men, (heads of families,) residing in the district, that the man in question is "the only son of aged or infirm parents, or parents dependent on his labor for support," or otherwise, according to the particular provision of the section under which the exemption is claimed. These affidavits will be made according to the forms hereinafter prescribed, and must in all cases be taken before a civil magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths. These forms of affidavit shall be published by the Board of Enrollment, in the newspapers of the district, for the information of the public when a draft is ordered.

THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS

are rigidly specified, and can be found over the signature of the Provost-Marshal JENKINS, in the advertising columns of the TIMES of to-day.

On Monday, Capt. MANIERRE will proceed with the draft in his District, (Eighth,) as was announced in yesterday's TIMES. The other Districts will follow in due course, as they may severally be ready.

Preparations for the Draft in Brooklyn.

Orders have been received by Capt. J. B. GREGORY, Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, (Brooklyn,) and Capt. SAMUEL T. MADDOX, Provost-Marshal of the Second Congressional District, (Williamsburgh and the country towns,) to prepare at once for the draft. The enrollment has been completed in both Districts, and the final arrangements, such as preparing slips containing the names and ages of persons enrolled, are being made as speedily as possible. In Capt. GREGORY's office fifty clerks are employed at this business, and it is expected that the names will be drawn on Wednesday or Thursday next, it being impossible to have everything in readiness before that time.

The Second Congressional District comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City, and the Towns of Flatlands, Flatbush, New-Lotts, New-Utrecht and Gravesend. The total number enrolled is 33,155, of which 22,383 are of the first-class from which the draft will be made.

The Third District comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn. The total number enrolled is 27,000, of which there are 14,300 of the first-class, from which 2,000 names are to be drawn.

Each ward and town is designated as a sub-district, and a proportionate number will be drawn from each. No one ward will be required to aid in filling up the quota of another ward.

Soldiers in active service on the 3d of March last, are understood to be exempt from the first and second drafts—that is, provided they have been honorably discharged.

The Examining Board of the Third District, in whose presence the names will be drawn, consists of Capt. S. B. GREGORY, Provost-Marshal; Dr. NELSON L. NORTH, Surgeon; ABNER M. BEBEE, Commissioner.

The slips upon which the names of all persons liable to be drafted are written, are of white paper, about six inches in length and one inch in width. Each slip is neatly rolled up and secured with an India rubber band. These rolls will be placed in a revolving box, and drawn out by a man blindfolded. The name will then be announced and placed on record in a book prepared for that purpose. Those drafted will be notified, and required to appear before the Examining Board within the following ten days, to report for duty, or pay $300 to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who will be present for that purpose. If physically disabled, they will be released from further obligations.

The announcement that the draft will take place has caused a good deal of excitement amongst all classes interested, and is the general subject of conversation all over the city.

The Draft in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10.

The drafted men of Massachusetts, some 22,000 in number, will rendezvous, it is reported, at Springfield, under the command of Gen. DEVENS, who is recovering from wounds received at Chancellorsville.

The Draft Progressing.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

The draft is progressing in all the New-England States, and Pennsylvania and New-York. As the enrollment is completed in each of the various districts, a certain proportion of men is designated. It is certain that the entire number to be called out in all of the States has not been designated.

From the Missouri Democrat.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, KY., June 16, 1863.

Major S. B. Shaw, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your favor of June 13, asking my opinion of the "Wesson Cartridge Rifle." I am pleased to inform you that portions of two regiments of Kentucky cavalry have been armed with this rifle for the last twelve months. The reports from them of the efficiency of this arm are very satisfactory. They are all pleased with it, and would not change it for any other. I have practiced with this gun repeatedly from one to five hundred yards. It shoots with great accuracy and force.

* * * * *

Any assistance I can give you in contracting for this arm will afford me pleasure. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. F. ROBINSON, Quartermaster-General, Kentucky.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 9.

Maj.-Gen. DIX and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening, and report that the expedition has been a perfect success. Gen. GETTY's division crossed over the Pamunky River near the White House, following near the river to the South Anna branch, where they destroyed the Central Railroad bridges, and not being able to reach the bridge of the Fredericksburgh road, they tore up and destroyed about six miles of the track.

Having effectually destroyed all communication between Richmond and LEE's army they returned yesterday morning to White House, and our troops have evacuated that place before this time. Gen. DIX's forces have removed all available property from White House, including an engine, several cars and from five to six miles of the York and Richmond Railroad iron. Gen. DIX removed from White House in conformity with the orders he received from Washington.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 10.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale of $875,000 Five-Twenties on Thursday, and $664,700 to-day. The delivery of bonds are being made to June 24. These large sales, which are made amid the excitement attending military movements, are exceedingly encouraging to every friend of the Union. The establishment of National banks alone will absorb large amounts, and with reasonable success attending the army and navy, they must sell above par before the close of the present year.

Democratic State Convention of Iowa.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Friday, July 10.

The Democratic State Convention, after an excited and stormy session, adjourned at 3 o'clock this morning. MATURIN L. FISHER, of Clayton County, was nominated for Governor, and J. F. DUNCOMBE, of Webster County, for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. FISHER was voted for by the Mahoney men.

A Card—Union Pacific Railway Company Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your article on the Union Pacific Railway Company, of the 3d instant, we deem it proper to caution all interested against negotiating or exchanging bonds bearing that title issued by any parties without showing due authority, as preëxisting contracts may be an *entire prohibition* to the legality of bonds of that character.

It seems to be a part of a scheme to mislead parties who may not be familiar with the circumstances and legal acts in regard to them. It is to be hoped the public will (in case bonds of the above description should be presented for their consideration) examine all the facts connected with them *well*, before investing their funds in a security which may prove invalid.

Yours, &c., ROSS, STEEL & CO.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

CORRECTION.—Lieut. GEORGE B. BATTER, of the Third United States Infantry, as given in our list of wounded at Gettysburgh on Thursday, should have read Lieut. GEORGE B. BUTLER.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST DAY.—Yes, to-day closes the exhibition at Barnum's of those extraordinary small persons Gen. Tom Thumb & Co. They are already advertised to appear elsewhere on Monday next. Let the interested take notice. Sandford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe give their superb performances both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, contains Lord BROUGHAM, Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Continental, from New-Orleans—Irvin Wilson, Lieut. J. Tucker and servant, Miss Adams, Mrs. Carline, Mr. Kimball and lady, Dr. Zacharie, C. Johnson and servant, Mrs. J. M. White, Miss White, Mrs. Campbell and servant, J. M. G. Parker, lady, child and servant, W. H. Rutherford, Lieut. J. C. Harris, L. L. Hubbard, Capt. N. T. Craige, Samuel Moore, M. Champion, Capt. M. Ritchie, G. K. Green, B. B. Glyden, J. C. Cashen, Miss Effie Coggswell, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. M. Williams, C. H. Peabody, Lieut. Norcross, Capt. Stevenson, Mrs. Col. Shepley, Capt. Boteau and servant, Capt. Wheeler and servant, Capt. Herron and servant, Lieut. W. H. Searle, Col. H. D. Hull, Rev. C. Monahan, Capt. Montgomery and servant, Lieut. Lawler and servant, M. McChesney, lady and child, Mrs. E. H. Read, Mrs. W. F. Payne, L. Mowery, lady and 2 children, Capt. John Payne and nephew, Capt. Carville, J. A. De Hennecourt, W. O. Collier, E. Harriott, R. Roberts, Lieut. J. A. Baker, Col. Gerrard, L. Blunt, J. Newton, J. Buckingham, A. Whiting, John Warren, Capt. G. E. Leane, Capt. Bucker, W. L. Hall, Mr. Johnson and lady, J. J. Sullivan, D. Cronan, W. H. Davis, Lieut. Blanchard, Mrs. Williams, Capt. Caldwell, and 258 in steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—Capt. James Alden and servant, U. S. N., G. L. Davis, Paymaster U. S. N., S. B. Massa, U. S. N., B. F. Doane, Geo. A. Fosdick and lady, F. Fosdick, P. M. Tourne, E. C. Drew, J. L. Kaiser, W. A. Wyman, B. Cohn, S. F. Randolph, J. T. Hickey and lady, Miss S. Burgess, Miss E. Burgess, G. Laloshire, J. Murphy and lady, 3 children and servant, J. Varion and lady, 2 children and servant, Miss V. Varion, Miss O. Varion, W. H. Taylor, J. A. Tuttle, R. Carey and son, T. T. Osborne, J. B. Carter, C. Robb, Thos. Caden and lady, T. Denegre, J. D. Denegre, Nat. Barnett, Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Lanos, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Dorothy, Mrs. Heurshardt, S. D. Blakely, E. Lemasnil, J. Henderson and lady, and 68 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

San rises..... 4 38 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon rises.. 1 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 4 16 | Gov. Island.. 5 05 | Hell Gate.. 6 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 10.

Arrived.

Sloop-of-war Catinet, (Fr.,) Fabre, Washington, D. C. Put into this port for coal. Mounts 8 guns, and has a crew of 160 men.

U. S. transport Decatur, Fargo, Newbern, N. C., 6th inst., in ballast, and 26 discharged soldiers from Gen. Foster's army.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans 5 ds. and 13 hours, with passengers to Major Van Vleit, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans July 4, and 5 ds. and 17 hours from the Passes, with mdse and passengers, and $236,000 in specie on freight, to H. B. Cromwell & Co. July 5, 8 A. M., 200 miles from the Passes, signalized steamship Locust Point.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana July 4, via Nassau 6th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Mr. Multon, of Staten Island, from Havana, died this morning.

Steamer Fairchilds, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Caterina V., (Aus.,) Kundich, Castellamare 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Aurora, (Br.,) Gelt, Boston, in ballast to master.

Bark Edwin, Nugent, Malaga 53 ds., via Holmes' Hole, in ballast to Geo. Bulkley. June 11, lat. 36 36, lon. 40 56, was boarded by sloop-of-war Ino, hence, having under convoy ship Aquila, of and for San Francisco. The Captain of the Aquila wished to be reported; all well. June 22, lat. 41 10, lon. 59 43, exchanged signals with Br. bark Balmoral, of Glasgow, bound E. June 26, lat. 43 02, lon. 64 14, was spoken by U. S. schr. Sarah Burton, of Plymouth, cruising for privateers.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's music. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR—FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, tender feet, &c; 25 and 50 cents per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., use Dr. BRIGGS' curative. Sold by druggists and sent by mail as 30 cents and $1 per box. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

E

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES (repeated in three columns, twenty lines each)

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist,
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information in confidence.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Phila.

'S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose OF THEIR OWN and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER.
A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results. Its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindel, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world, in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the *salivary, gastric, pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchochele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine. * * * I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their incipient state."

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dalton.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scrofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London *Lancet* that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strenuous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms a family is scrofulous when scrofulous diseases cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN BE CURED when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine Water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

DR. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

IODINE WATER—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
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No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by druggists.